



Photograph taken at the roll-out of the "If You See Something, Say Something"™ campaign on September 28, 2012.

THE 2012 ANNUAL REPORT ON WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY

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November 26, 2012

Dear Governor Walker:

The Wisconsin Homeland Security Council is pleased to present the 2012 Annual Report. In the last twelve months, the State of Wisconsin has faced a range of hazards and these challenges have been addressed in a positive manner by our first responder community and Wisconsin Emergency Management. The response capability we possess in our state is directly attributed to the strength of the interagency partnerships. The hard work being accomplished by Wisconsin's public safety and first responder community has directly impacted our overall preparedness for emergency situations. This report highlights the coordinated efforts occurring across state government and the collaboration with local, tribal, and federal partners to best prepare Wisconsin for all-hazards.

Included in the report is an overview of the state and federal homeland security funding process. It also provides information on the new and continuing efforts by the council, state agencies, and officials from public, private, and non-profit sectors to implement new homeland security, public health, and emergency management initiatives. Some examples include the continuation and expansion of the STEP program in Wisconsin schools, the response to the April 2012, Salmonella Bareilly outbreak and the validation of the Wisconsin National Guard's CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP).

Events of the past year, including the Oak Creek Sikh Temple shooting incident and severe weather conditions, have challenged civilians and first responders alike. In September 2012, the nationwide "If You See Something, Say Something™" campaign was launched in Wisconsin to raise public awareness of indicators of terrorism and terrorism-related crime, and to emphasize the importance of reporting suspicious activity to law enforcement. Training exercises such as the Iron Horse initiative have helped increase interagency communication and allowed for more efficient and effective responses in the face of emergency incidents. Regular meetings of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council have provided additional means of disseminating information to homeland security partners, as well as a forum for state officials to discuss emergency planning and increase public awareness.

Finally, the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council released the State of Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy for 2012-2015 in July of this year. This capabilities-based strategy takes a long-term comprehensive approach towards accomplishing Wisconsin's homeland security priorities. The intent of the strategy is to prioritize the goals, measure the capability of the agencies of the state to meet these priorities, and track progress made on these goals on an annual basis. This report reviews progress being made on the objectives outlined in the 2012-2015 Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy. Each goal and objective has a designated "goal champion", which identifies the agency responsible for tracking progress and initiating steps to fulfill that goal or objective. Some objectives are already complete. Many continue to be implemented or are continuously improving. The council will provide guidance and suggestions as the strategy is carried out.

Very respectfully,



Donald P. Dunbar, Maj Gen, Wisconsin National Guard
Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A

AAR – After Action Report
 ACAMS – Automated Critical Asset Management System
 AHIMT – All-Hazard Incident Management Team
 ALERT – Aligned Law Enforcement Response Team
 ANG – Air National Guard
 ARNG – Army National Guard
 ARRA – American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

B

BIU – Border Intelligence Unit

C

CBRNE – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosive
 CCP – Citizen Corps Program
 CEASE – Cannabis Enforcement and Suppression Effort
 CERFP – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosive
 Enhanced Response Force Package
 CERT – Community Emergency Response Team
 CIA – Central Intelligence Agency
 CIKR – Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
 COG – Continuity of Government
 ComL – Communications Unit Leader
 COOP – Continuity of Operations
 CST – Civil Support Team

D

DATCP – Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection
 DET – Division of Enterprise Technology
 DHE – Domestic Highway Enforcement
 DHS – Department of Health Services
 DIA – Defense Intelligence Agency
 DMA – Department of Military Affairs

DMAT – Disaster Medical Assistance Team
 DNI – Director of National Intelligence
 DNR – Department of Natural Resources
 DOA – Department of Administration
 DOJ-DCI – Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation
 DOT – Department of Transportation
 DPH – Division of Public Health
 DSCA – Defense Support to Civil Authorities

E

EAA – Experimental Aircraft Association
 EMAC – Emergency Management Assistance Compact
 EMI – Emergency Management Institute
 EMS – Emergency Medical Services
 EOC – Emergency Operations Center
 EOD – Explosive Ordinance Disposal
 EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
 EPS- -Emergency Police Services
 ERP – Emergency Response Plan
 ESF – Emergency Support Function
 ETO – Emergency Transportation Operations

F

FAS-CAT – Food and Agriculture Sector Criticality Assessment Tool
 FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation
 FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

G

GIO – Geographic Information Officer
 GIS – Geographic Information Systems

H

HIDTA – High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
HSC – Homeland Security Council
HSGP – Homeland Security Grant Program

I

ICS – Incident Command Structure
IJ – Investment Justification
ILI – Influenza-Like-Illness
IMTs – Incident Management Teams
INR – Bureau of Intelligence and Research

J

JIS – Joint Information System

L

LEDR – Law Enforcement Death Response Team
LEPC – Local Emergency Planning Committee
L-IMT – Local Incident Management Teams

M

MABAS – Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
MMRS – Metropolitan Medical Response System
MNJAC – Minnesota Joint Analysis Center
MRC – Medical Reserve Corps
MSP – Multi-State Partnership
MSU – Mobile Support Unit

N

N-DEX – Law Enforcement National Data Exchange
NFA – National Fire Academy
NIMS – National Incident Management System
NIPP – National Infrastructure Protection Plan

NPG – National Preparedness Guidelines
NRF – National Response Framework
NYSIC – New York State Intelligence Center

O

ODP – Office of Domestic Preparedness
OEI – Office of Energy Independence
OJA – Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance

P

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment
PSC – Public Service Commission

R

REACT Center – Regional Emergency All-Climate Training Center
READY – Responding to Emergency and Disasters with Youth
RTI – Regional Training Institute

S

SAGIC – State Agency Geographic Information Coordination Team
SAR – Suspicious Activity Report
SCIP – Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan
SCR – Security Contact Review
SEOC – State Emergency Operations Center
SHSP – State Homeland Security Program
SNS – Strategic National Stockpile
SOP – Standard Operating Procedure
STAC – Southeastern Wisconsin Terrorism Alert Center
STEP – Student Tools for Emergency Planning
SWAT Team – Strategic Weapons and Tactics Team

T

TLO – Threat Liaison Officer
TSA – Transportation Security Administration

U

UASI – Urban Area Security Initiative
USAO – United States Attorney’s Office
USCG – United States Coast Guard
USDHS – United States Department of Homeland Security
USDOJ – United State Department of Justice
USGS – United States Geological Survey

V

VOAD – Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

W

WARN – Wisconsin Agro-Security Resource Network
WCPA – Wisconsin Chiefs’ of Police Association
WEAVR – Wisconsin Emergency Assistance Volunteer Registry
WEDSS – Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System
WEM – Wisconsin Emergency Management
WEMA – Wisconsin Emergency Management Association
WeVolunteer Initiative – Wisconsin Emergency Volunteer Initiative
WFERP – Wisconsin Fire Emergency Response Plan
WHIE – Wisconsin Health Information Exchange
WIGICC – Wisconsin Geographic Information Coordination Council
WIJIS – Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing
WING – Wisconsin National Guard
WISC – Wisconsin State Information Center
WISCOM – Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications
WiTEMA – Wisconsin Tribal Emergency Management Alliance
WLIA – Wisconsin Land Information Association
WMD – Weapons of Mass Destruction
WPLF – Wisconsin Police Leadership Foundation
WSIC – Wisconsin Statewide Information Center
WSLH – Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene

BACKGROUND ON THE WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

What the Council Does

Wisconsin's Homeland Security Advisor and 13 member Council is responsible for advising the governor, coordinating state and local prevention and response efforts, and producing periodic reports on the state of homeland security in Wisconsin. The Council works with local, state, federal, and tribal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private industry to improve citizen and community preparedness. The governor is responsible for appointing Council members. Additionally, a member of the governor's staff is invited to attend and participate at each meeting.

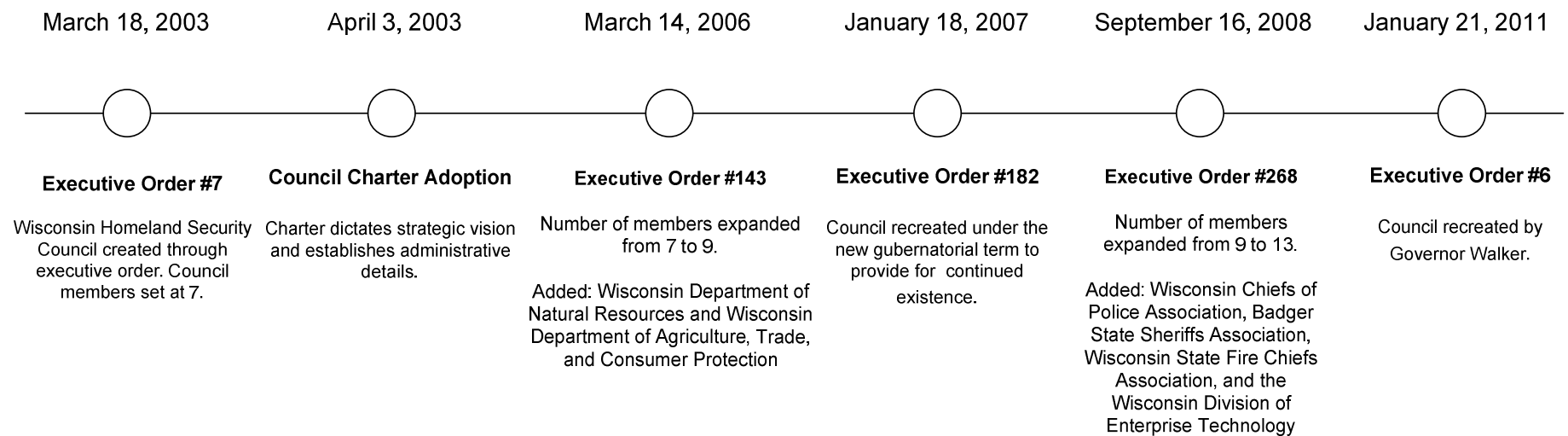
History

In March 2003, the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council was initially created by executive order to address the state's ability to prepare for and respond to threats to Wisconsin homeland security. Every non-statutory committee or council created by executive order of the governor expires at the end of each gubernatorial term of office unless the new governor, by executive order, provides for its continued existence. Thus, the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council was re-created by Governor Scott Walker's Executive Order #6 in January 2011. New members have been appointed to fill vacancies; however, the structure – consisting of 13 members and chaired by the Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor – remains the same.

In 2011, the Council changed its meeting structure from monthly to quarterly and extended the meeting time to four hours. This longer meeting structure allows the Council to discuss homeland security issues in greater depth. Additionally, the Council created work groups that meet in between regular meetings and focus on strategic goals. Often, officials from non-member agencies and non-governmental organizations attend to gather information about homeland security issues. Additionally, the Council provides an official report to the governor each year during one of its public meetings.



Timeline of Important Events in the History of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council



MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL



Chris Sarandos
Department of
Administration – Division
of Enterprise Technology



**Supt. Stephen
Fitzgerald**
Department of
Transportation –
Wisconsin State Patrol



Chief Edward Flynn
Wisconsin Chiefs of
Police Association



Dr. Henry Anderson
Department of Health
Services – Division of
Public Health



Brian Satula
Department of Military
Affairs – Wisconsin
Emergency
Management



Governor Scott Walker
State of Wisconsin



Maj. Gen. Donald P. Dunbar
Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor
Wisconsin Adjutant General



Sheriff David Mahoney
Badger State Sheriffs
Association



Susan Buroker
Department of
Agriculture, Trade,
and Consumer
Protection



Chief Brad Liggett
Wisconsin State Fire
Chiefs Association



David Woodbury
Department of
Natural Resources



Edward F. Wall
Department of Justice –
Division of Criminal
Investigation



Chief David Erwin
Department of
Administration –
Division of Capitol
Police



John Murray
Office of Justice
Assistance

NON-MEMBERS AND RELATED WORKING GROUPS

Representatives from other agencies and organizations regularly attend Council meetings. This past year, attendees included representatives from the Wisconsin National Guard, United States Coast Guard (USCG), United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Southeastern Wisconsin Terrorism Alert Center (STAC), United States Attorney's Office (USAO), United States Marshals Service (USMS), and United States Geological Survey (USGS), among others.



In Wisconsin, there are a number of Council-related working groups that address matters related to homeland security. They include:

- Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CI/KR) Working Group
- Cyber-Security Working Group
- Information Sharing Working Group
- Inter-Agency Working Group
- Joint Services Working Group

For detailed information on each of the Council's working groups, please see **Appendix 1 on page 123**.

Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) convenes working groups to develop policies and procedures for catastrophic events and the National Incident Management System goals and objectives. They are:

- Catastrophic Planning & Preparedness Working Group
- National Incident Management System Advisory Group

The Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) oversees a council and informal working group to provide guidance on public safety interoperable communications as well as homeland security funding strategies. They are:

- Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee
- Interoperability Council

For detailed information on the Partner Working Groups, please see **Appendix 2 on page 127**.

WISCONSIN PREPAREDNESS GRANT AWARDS FUNDING

Homeland security funding levels to states and local municipalities are determined by the United States Congress. In FY2012, Congress allocated over \$1.3 billion to Preparedness Grant Awards for seven programs. This represented a 40% reduction from FY2011 funding levels. Preparedness funding, in support of the National Preparedness Goal (NPG), goes to states, urban areas, tribal and territorial governments, non-profit agencies and the private sector in order to strengthen our nation's ability to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters and other emergencies.

In FY2012, the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) is comprised of three interconnected grant programs: the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) and the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI). Wisconsin does not receive funding for OPSG and is no longer eligible to receive UASI funding for the Milwaukee area.

Program	National FY2011	National FY2012	WI FY2012 Allocation	Purpose
Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)				Provides funds to build capabilities at state and local levels and to implement the goals and objectives included in state homeland security strategies and initiatives in the state preparedness report.
State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSP)	\$ 526,874,100	\$ 294,000,000	\$ 2,801,316	
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)	\$ 662,622,100	\$ 490,376,000	Not eligible	
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	\$ 54,890,000	\$ 46,600,000	Not eligible	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program				Assists state and local governments in enhancing and sustaining all-hazards emergency management capabilities.
	\$ 329,140,400	\$ 339,500,000	\$ 6,229,804	
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 6,000,000	Not eligible	
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	\$ 18,962,000	\$ 10,000,000	Not eligible	
Intercity Passenger Rail (Amtrak) Program	\$ 19,960,000	\$ 10,000,000	Not eligible	
Port Security Grant Program	\$ 235,029,000	\$ 97,500,000	\$ 0	
Transit Security Grant Program	\$ 200,079,000	\$ 87,500,000	Not eligible	
	\$ 2,057,556,600	\$ 1,381,476,000	\$ 9,031,120	

Homeland Security Preparedness Grant Program funding will assist Wisconsin in meeting Presidential Policy Directive – 8 (PPD-8). This directive was established in March 2011 by President Obama and focuses on strengthening the security and resilience of the United States through systematic preparation for the threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the nation, including acts of terrorism, cyber-attacks, pandemics, and catastrophic natural disasters.

FUNDING STRATEGY FOR FY2012

The Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) developed the Wisconsin Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) investment budget for federal fiscal year FY2012. The grant program, funded through FEMA, helps to protect Wisconsin's communities by building the capacity to prevent, respond to, and recover from a catastrophic incident. OJA is the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for HSGP. Since the program began, OJA has distributed more than \$205 million to local governments, state agencies, and tribes in Wisconsin.

OJA works directly with a broad spectrum of emergency response agencies at all levels of government to invest in improving Wisconsin's preparedness through planning, training, exercising, and acquiring of specialized equipment. The program focuses on a number of priorities that include building interoperable communications, improving information sharing, developing regional emergency response, and increasing community preparedness. OJA participates in a number of committees, councils, and working groups, and regularly reaches out to the public safety community to seek input on the use of grant funds. This collaborative, user-driven approach has produced exceptionally strong federal applications that have resulted in increased funding for Wisconsin.

Wisconsin's investments support the 2012-2015 State of Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy, which was updated by the Council and approved by Governor Scott Walker. The strategy, available for download at <http://homelandsecurity.wi.gov>, serves as the guide for homeland security funding. In addition to supporting the statewide strategy, the investment budget is also designed to meet key federal grant requirements such as the allocation of at least 25% to law enforcement activities and a pass-through of 80% to local governments. The local pass-through requirement is met by a combination of direct grants and agreements between state and local agencies.

In FY2012, Wisconsin received a total of \$2,801,316 in State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grant funding. In FY2012, USDHS Secretary Napolitano had more discretion to allocate funding and several grant programs were consolidated into the SHSP. The Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) and Catastrophic Planning and Preparedness (CCP) programs were eliminated this year and the Milwaukee UASI was not funded. The total grant award, 52% less than last year, continued a recent downward trend. This decrease is due largely to the adoption of a federal allocation formula that is based solely upon risk, and does not include a peer review to evaluate the effectiveness of the investments.

The projects funded in these investment justifications were reviewed and prioritized by the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee on April 10, 2012. The committee's recommendations were used by OJA to develop the FY2012 federal grant request in light of the severe funding reductions, as follows:

- Prioritize existing projects ahead of new projects.
- Fund the highest priorities as fully as possible.
- Allocate at least \$700,329 for law enforcement activities.
- Allocate a local government pass-through of at least \$2,241,053 (80%) for local projects.

Investment: The targeted use of FY2012 HSGP funding, at the operational level, towards the achievement of one or more initiatives that supports the development of National Priorities and Target Capabilities.

Investment Justification: The FY2012 HSGP grant application used by states, territories, and urban areas to request HSGP funding. The investment justification is composed of up to 15 investments (including multi-applicant investments). The collective investments within an investment justification should demonstrate an applicant's ability to meet strategic goals and objectives aligned to the National Priorities and Target Capabilities.

° FY2012 Investments	Total
Communications Interoperability	\$1,000,000
WI Statewide Information Center (WSIC)	\$585,000
NIMS Implementation: Training & Exercising	\$536,316
Regional Response- ALERT	\$280,000
OJA Statewide Planning & Implementation	\$400,000
Total	\$2,801,316

2011 – 2012 FUNDING HIGHLIGHTS

<u>Communications Interoperability- Mutual Aid Access</u> <i>Investment Justification: Communications Interoperability</i>	<p>With the completion of the Round 6 radio upgrade grants, OJA estimates that over 90% of emergency responder radios statewide are programmable with a minimum of ten mutual aid channels. This investment has reached its goal and is considered complete. Access to mutual aid channels has been demonstrated in exercises and actual events to have improved interoperable communications during multi-agency responses.</p>
<u>Communications Interoperability – Regional Coordinators</u> <i>Investment Justification: Communications Interoperability</i>	<p>This investment supports six regional interoperability coordinators to assist counties in implementing the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP). The original project scope called for five years of funding. \$324,000 in FY2011 HSGP funds will support these positions through 2013, which will conclude the fourth year of support. A fifth and final year of funding could be considered in FY2013.</p>
<u>Communications Interoperability – WISCOM</u> <i>Investment Justification: Communications Interoperability</i>	<p>Build out of the 80-site system was completed in 2012 and sustainment will be provided by state funding. Five local demonstration projects are underway and will be completed by 2013. One additional project for \$800,000 FY2010 funds is planned, and \$1,393,487 FY2011 funds remained for additional local upgrades in 2012. Continued federal funding is needed beyond FY2012 in order to continue to expand the capability and maximize the state's investment through additional subscriber unit upgrades and build-out of local capacity/coverage.</p>
<u>Wisconsin Statewide Information Center</u> <i>Investment Justification: Wisconsin Statewide Information Center</i>	<p>The Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) – the state's primary intelligence fusion center – will continue to receive funding to lead Wisconsin's information sharing efforts. WSIC will increase agency awareness of threats facing Wisconsin and continue to evolve in tandem with other centers.</p>
<u>Food and Agriculture Security</u> <i>Investment Justification: Food and Agricultural Security</i>	<p>This investment supports planning, training, exercises, and partnerships to improve the security of the food and agriculture industries in Wisconsin. FY2011 funding will support this investment through 2013.</p>
<u>Regional Response: Collapse Rescue</u> <i>Investment Justification: Emergency Regional Response</i>	<p>This investment has created a fire service response statewide collapse rescue capability that can respond anywhere in the state within 8 hours. Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) manages the program. Current FY2009 funds and a sustainment budget of \$1 million FY2011 funds are planned to support the team through 2013. However, federal deadlines may cause a restriction on the budget.</p>
<u>Regional Response: Law Enforcement Response-ALERT</u> <i>Investment Justification: Emergency Regional Response</i>	<p>ALERT provides a specialized statewide law enforcement response capability to assist local departments. The goal for ALERT program sustainment includes a legislative solution and state funding. In order to accomplish this, an adopting state agency willing to take on operational responsibilities must be identified. OJA is in the process of seeking support for both legislation and an adopting agency at this time. Sustainment funding for training and maintaining equipment inventories is needed beyond 2012.</p>
<u>Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS)</u> <i>Investment Justification: MMRS</i>	<p>Two cities in Wisconsin—Milwaukee and Madison—receive designated MMRS funds under the federal grant allocation. This investment supports projects that include equipping a surge ambulance vehicle, training EMS and medical personnel, implementing a patient-tracking system, and supporting MMRS program coordination. Both MMRS grantees are funded through FY2011. The grant program was eliminated in FY2012.</p>

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<p><u>Community Preparedness</u> <i>Investment Justification: Citizen Corps and Community Preparedness</i></p>	<p>The state's community preparedness strategy has shifted from volunteer training to volunteer management and citizen preparedness. Preparedness and volunteer initiatives are coordinated through ReadyWisconsin, VOAD, and the public/private partnerships. Currently, \$63,000 FY2010 funding remains in this investment. A plan is being developed to work with public/private partnerships on preparedness training workshops. This three-year investment to develop a statewide volunteer registry and volunteer management training curriculum is expected to be completed in 2012 using FY2011 funds. According to the plan, sustainment will be achieved using non-homeland security grant funds.</p> <p>Community Preparedness – ReadyWisconsin This investment funds a position and other costs associated with the ReadyWisconsin program. This position is an ongoing need. Funding through 2013 has been obligated with \$91,602 FY2011 funds. Continued sustainment funding could be considered in FY2013.</p> <p>Community Preparedness – School and Youth Initiatives Continuation of READY and School Safety Conferences were not prioritized for funding in FY2011. STEP did not receive FY2011 funding; however \$45,000 FY2010 funding is available to support the program in the 2012-13 school year. Project managers are working to secure non-HSGP funding to support this program in the future.</p>
<p><u>Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) Implementation</u> <i>Investment Justification: M&A/OJA Program Planning and Implementation</i></p>	<p>As the State Administrative Agency, OJA is responsible for the management and administration of homeland security grants. The OJA Homeland Security Program currently manages 13 active federal grants, including 4 HSGP grants (FY2008 – FY2011), and 250 active sub-grants. OJA is responsible for all aspects of the programmatic and financial administration of the grants, including developing funding announcements, reviewing and processing applications, processing payments, monitoring, and reporting. OJA is also responsible for planning and programmatic implementation related to the grants. This includes conducting assessments, identifying and prioritizing needs, working with stakeholders, developing strategies, and implementing policies and plans to improve capabilities using federal guidelines. A significant part of this involves staffing and coordinating councils, committees, and working groups, including the Citizen Corps Council, the Interoperability Council and its subcommittees, the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Group, the NIMS Advisory Group, the Catastrophic Planning working group, the Collapse Rescue Team working group, the Regional SWAT working group, and the Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) team working group. It also includes outreach activities, like managing the Wisconsin Interoperability website and the WeVolunteer website and newsletter. In addition to grant programs, OJA has statutory responsibility for overseeing the development and operation of statewide interoperable communications systems. Funding decreased by 50% from FY2010 to FY2011, and another 50% from FY2011 to FY2012. It will be difficult to maintain basic program management functions if funding continues to decline at the current rate.</p>
<p><u>Catastrophic Planning</u> <i>Investment Justification: Catastrophic</i></p>	<p>This investment provides assistance to counties, enhanced evacuation/shelter planning and the development of planning templates that can be adapted and used statewide. A highlighted accomplishment is the creation of</p>

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<i>and Mass Care Evacuation Planning and Preparedness</i>	evacuation plans for the 12 largest cities in the state, a task that began in 2005. Due to the completion of this and other tasks, this investment is considered complete. The positions created through this investment will be sustained through other funding sources.
<u>Information Sharing – Justice Gateway</u> <i>Investment Justification: WIJIS Justice Gateway</i>	Homeland security funds have been used to substantially increase the number of users and information sources on the Justice Gateway, a web-based portal for sharing information among justice community partners. Sustainment of the system is provided by state program revenue funds. Remaining FY2010 funds will be used to continue to expend local agency users through 2013.
<u>EOC Management System - E•SPONDER®</u> <i>Investment Justification: Statewide EOC Management System</i>	Substantial build-out of the system's functionality is considered complete. System hosting and maintenance is supported by EMPG funds. A data integration/user support position is funded through 2013.
<u>Infrastructure Protection - Long-Term Power Outage</u> <i>Investment Justification: Infrastructure Protection</i>	This investment funded six planning workshops and fourteen table-top exercises to plan and train for a long-term power outage event, with a focus on food, fuel, and long-term care providers. The project culminated with a formal report that included a set of recommendations for future action for state agencies, regional/county/local government, and the private sector, a set of Standard Operating Guidelines for a Long-Term Power Outage Event, a Preparedness Checklist for County/Locals, and a list of resources for more information related to the topic.
<u>Statewide Aerial Photography</u> <i>Investment Justification: Wisconsin Statewide Aerial Photography Project</i>	By providing a uniformed base map of aerial imagery across the state, emergency management officials now have good base mapping data to be used at all levels of government. The aerial imagery will be used for emergency planning and response and will populate the E•SPONDER® system.
<u>NIMS Implementation-Exercising and Training</u> <i>Investment Justification: NIMS and NRF</i>	Exercising is a continual requirement for the counties in Wisconsin. This is essential for WEM to ensure readiness to respond to events. The anticipated annual cost is approximately \$400,000 each year for local exercises and WEM exercise officers (at 2/3 of total cost). Funding of exercises is scalable. The NIMS training investment is an ongoing expense with an indefinite time frame. Funding for NIMS training, as administered by the WEM training coordinator to meet the needs of emergency responders, is needed beyond 2012.
<u>Patient Tracking</u> <i>Investment Justification: Wireless Handheld Data Capture Devices/Patient Tracking</i>	The Funding Advisory Committee agreed to fund the pilot portion of this project with the understanding that the Department of Health Services would be responsible for maintaining it and adding to it if the pilot was successful. Funds from other sources appear to be available for continued expansion of this project.
<u>Urban Areas Security Initiative</u> <i>Investment Justification: UASI</i>	In FY2012, funding eligibility for the Tier II urban areas in the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) was eliminated. Wisconsin is no longer eligible to receive UASI funding for the Milwaukee area.

FUNDING ALLOCATIONS 2008 - 2012

Below are the investments dollar amounts for the FY2008, FY2009, FY2010, FY2011 and FY2012 HSGP federal applications. Some categories that appeared in previous reports have been reassigned or eliminated. Several of the investment justifications were written as two year budgets in FY2009 or FY2010. The NIMS and NRF, Food and Agriculture Security, and WIJIS are all on alternating year funding schemes. The Regional Response investment justification alternates between funding Law Enforcement and Fire Protection projects; this year the Collapse Rescue project for the fire service is funded.

Investment Justifications	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
	Received	Received	Received	Received	Received
NIMS and NRF (<i>previously NIMS and NRP implementation</i>)	\$850,000	\$900,000	\$1,455,000	\$0	\$536,316
Communications Interoperability	\$5,014,686	\$4,746,367	\$4,486,750	\$2,703,015	\$1,000,000
WIJIS Justice Gateway	\$250,000	\$0	\$500,000	\$0	\$0
Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC)	\$555,954	\$825,000	\$734,272	\$585,000	\$585,000
Statewide EOC Management System	\$414,560	\$0	\$196,635	\$0	\$0
Emergency Regional Response	\$1,768,500	\$2,100,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$280,000
Wireless Handheld Data Capture Devices/Patient Tracking (<i>name for FY 2010</i>)	\$61,750	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0
MMRS (<i>previously Catastrophic Planning and Preparedness</i>)	\$1,247,442	\$742,442	\$634,838	\$563,386	\$0
Community Preparedness (<i>previously included Citizen Corps funding</i>)	\$423,543	\$482,000	\$183,000	\$92,000	\$0
Citizen Corps (<i>prior to FY 2010, was included in the Community Preparedness investment justification</i>)	n/a	n/a	\$230,239	\$183,208	\$0
M&A/OJA Program Planning and Implementation	n/a	\$308,595	\$929,245	\$594,190	\$400,000
Infrastructure Protection	\$431,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Public-Private Partnership	\$166,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture	\$0	\$47,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Food and Agriculture Security	\$0	\$296,890	\$0	\$163,000	\$0
Great Lakes Hazards Coalition (<i>previously the Multi-State Regional Coalition for Critical Infrastructure</i>)	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wisconsin Statewide Aerial Photography Project	\$0	\$700,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$11,233,935	\$11,198,294	\$10,449,979	\$5,883,799	\$2,801,316

REPORTS FROM COUNCIL AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS



The following agencies and organizations represented on the Council have been included in the annual report:

- Badger State Sheriffs' Association
- Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Capitol Police
- Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology
- Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection
- Wisconsin Department of Health Services-Division of Public Health
- Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation; Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC)
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
- Wisconsin Department of Transportation-Division of State Patrol
- Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association
- Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin National Guard
- Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance



BADGER STATE SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

HSC Representative: Sheriff David J. Mahoney

HSC Alternate: Sheriff David Graves



BACKGROUND

Established in 1975, the Badger State Sheriffs' Association (BSSA) has provided leadership, legislative representation, and support for Wisconsin Sheriffs for 37 years. The BSSA represents Wisconsin's 72 elected Sheriffs and is active in leadership development, critical incident response, and partnering with other public safety assets to ensure homeland security preparedness and response.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Sheriffs Helping Sheriffs: "Sheriffs Helping Sheriffs" is a resource by which sheriffs provide resources (personnel and equipment) to other sheriffs allowing for better service to those they are elected to protect during critical incidents when resources can be extremely taxed. During 2012, these services were called upon during extreme flooding and drought across our state.

Radio Interoperability: Sheriffs from Kewaunee County, Green Lake County, Taylor County and Waupaca County serve on both the Wisconsin Interoperability Council and promoting statewide interoperability.

Wisconsin Regional ALERT Teams: Sheriffs from Dane County, Oneida County and Eau Claire County serve on the Wisconsin ALERT (Aligned Law Enforcement Response Teams) Executive Committee along with representatives of the Wisconsin Chiefs Of Police Association (WCP) to study and work to implement statewide tactical response and Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) teams for use in extremely critical incidents impacting homeland security.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION-DIVISION OF CAPITOL POLICE

HSC Representative: Chief David Erwin

HSC Alternate: Deputy Chief Dan Blackdeer



BACKGROUND

The Capitol Police – a Division of the Wisconsin Department of Administration – is comprised of six work units: Investigative Court Services, Dignitary Services, Police and Security, a Bike Unit, the State Safety Office, and a Communication Unit. The workforce consists of full-time sworn police officers and other non-sworn employees. Officers work in Madison and Milwaukee. The mission of the Division of Capitol Police (DCP) is to provide for the safety and security of the people of the State of Wisconsin. Its obligation is to facilitate a climate in which state government can operate safely, smoothly, and efficiently, and where citizens can feel safe and secure as they visit the Capitol. DCP's core belief is that everyone will be treated with dignity and respect as they continue to serve the needs of the citizens of the State of Wisconsin.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Criminal Investigations, Dignitary Protection, and Safety Monitoring: The Investigative Court Services Unit of the Capitol Police continues to conduct criminal investigations. It typically processes over a thousand court citations annually and utilizes sophisticated surveillance and alarm devices to detect criminal activity. The Dignitary Unit provides protective services to the governor, his family, and visiting dignitaries. The State Safety Office monitors and manages highly sensitive issues, such as hazardous waste and material spills, confined entry, injury and accident investigations, investigations of loss claims, and other situations impacting employees and visitors.

Overseeing Public Gatherings: The Patrol Section of the Capitol Police monitors large crowds gathered at state facilities for specially sanctioned events, such as Concerts on the Square, the Farmer's Market, Art Fair on the Square, Cows on the Concourse, and the Winter Holiday Parade. The Patrol Section also provides a presence at other events (i.e. political demonstrations, rallies, acts of civil disobedience, and marches) that occur on state property.

Ensuring Public Safety and Civil Rights: An ongoing initiative of the Capitol Police has been to support the expression of free speech and the free demonstration of ideas. Capitol Police is committed to the protection of these rights, even if the ideas are unpopular. The Division also recognizes that these rights need to be balanced with the public's rights to free movement, privacy, and freedom from violence. Capitol Police will continue to protect individual rights through complete impartiality, while ensuring that government can continue to function. The Division of Capitol Police was requested and provided security for the Government Accountability Board (GAB) for the recall signature documents. The process included working with GAB for accepting, transporting, and monitoring secure documents while they backed up documents and confirmed signatures.

Public Information and Awareness on Suspicious Packages: Through the use of its website, the Capitol Police promote its initiative to ensure that the public is adequately prepared and educated enough to report on and minimize the risks associated with suspicious packages.

Public Safety and Security: The Capitol Police provide risk assessment services and conduct annual safety awareness programs to all state-owned buildings around the state. The Capitol Police also conduct and maintain a homeland security assessment for each state-owned building. Further, the Capitol Police assist in the annual fire drills for state buildings, which test emergency plans for fire and evacuations as well as evacuation routes, safe areas, and gathering points after evacuation. The Capitol Police set up the Floor Captain Program which incorporates state building occupants into the emergency planning process.

The Capitol Police have conducted numerous threat investigations on government officials over the last year, some of which resulted in prosecution and incarceration.

Lastly, the Capitol Police are a sounding board and resource for all state agencies regarding safety, security, infrastructure issues, and further planning for events and possible crisis situations.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION-DIVISION OF ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY

HSC Representative: Currently vacant.

HSC Alternate: Mark Wahl



BACKGROUND

The Department of Administration (DOA) supports other state agencies and programs with services such as centralized purchasing and financial management. The Department also helps the governor develop and implement the state budget. The ultimate goal of all programs is to offer Wisconsin residents the most efficient, highest quality state government services possible.

The Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) manages the state's information technology assets and uses technology to improve government efficiency and service delivery. It provides computer services to state agencies and operates the statewide voice, data, and video telecommunications network. In consultation with business and IT managers from state agencies and local governments, the Division develops strategies, policies, and standards for cross-agency and multi-jurisdictional use of IT resources. The Division provides centralized security, training, and research as well as print and mail services to other state agencies and provides statewide computer systems for district attorneys. Through the Geographic Information Office, the Division coordinates Wisconsin's geospatial information activities and provides geographic information systems (GIS) services to state agencies, service organizations, and local governments.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Improve Cyber Security Coordination: Cyber coordination was improved through the updating and re-codification of the emergency management laws under Chapter 323 of the Wisconsin Statutes and completion of the Wisconsin Cyber Incident Annex to the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP).

Wisconsin recognized the importance of computer and network incidents on October 6, 2009 with the enactment of 2009 Wisconsin Act 42, which re-wrote emergency management law. Further, the cooperative working relationship among agencies was recognized with the appointment of the State Chief Information Officer to the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council in 2008. An interagency team developed the Cyber Incident Annex to the WERP and it was completed in June 2010. This Annex identified lanes of responsibility for state and federal agencies and replaced the need for a specific Memorandum of Understanding between the agencies.

A critical component in both 2009 Wisconsin Act 42 and the Cyber Annex is the specific requirement to use the Incident Command System for training and response. The intent is to bridge the communications gap between computer and network professionals with a common, well-established framework for incident response.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

HSC Representative: Susan Buroker

HSC Alternate: Jeff Lyon



BACKGROUND

The Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) is responsible for food safety, animal and plant health, water and soil protection, and monitoring business practices. The agency inspects and licenses businesses and individuals, analyzes laboratory samples, conducts hearings and investigations, educates businesses and consumers about best practices, and promotes Wisconsin agriculture domestically and abroad.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Public-Private Partnerships: DATCP continues to maintain and expand partnerships with private businesses and other non-governmental organizations at the local, national, and international levels. These ongoing partnerships reflect the central role that private industry plays in Wisconsin's agricultural sector and serve to enhance planning for and responses to known and emerging threats.

Radiological Training and Exercise Programs: DATCP conducts training and exercises with local emergency managers, agricultural officials, university representatives, and industry participants to test plans addressing radiological releases from nuclear power plants. All aspects related to radiological emergencies including product sampling, hold-and-retain orders, feed and product movement management, and the impacts of evacuation orders on dairy farmers and milk processors are evaluated regularly with specific components identified for exercises and trainings as needed. Agency response strategies are updated using an adaptive management framework to improve existing protocols and identify new challenges. Upcoming exercises include movement management during epizootics with a focus on coordination with other state and federal agencies.

Multi-State Partnership (MSP) for Security in Agriculture: DATCP continues to work with MSP members and associates on a variety of critical issues ranging from ongoing sharing of critical technical, policy, and administrative information related to agricultural emergencies to focused assessments of risk to agricultural products during all phases of production and processing. In 2011, DATCP staff participated in a multi-state "stop-movement" exercise hosted by Kansas and Oklahoma. Movement management is an integral part of Wisconsin's business continuity planning program and is a central focus of DATCP's ongoing planning and exercise program. Lessons learned during this exercise prompted officials to strengthen Wisconsin's procedures for responding to animal diseases to reflect the reality of movement controls for raw and finished products as well as feedstuffs for livestock. DATCP is planning a series of movement management exercises in conjunction with other state and local agencies, including law enforcement, as a central component of the agency's long-term program for responding to agricultural emergencies. These exercises will help to identify strengths and weaknesses in current agency procedures; identified issues will then be used to modify current procedures within an ongoing adaptive management framework.

Continued support of the MSP is critical for food and agriculture sector protection in Wisconsin and the region. For example, DATCP animal health and emergency management staff recently participated in a unique table-top exercise addressing the vulnerability of zoological facilities to highly pathogenic avian influenza. Following this exercise, DATCP established new partnerships with zoos and similar facilities determined to be at high risk of infection and transmission of pests and pathogens and will continue to participate in related efforts in conjunction with the MSP.

Statewide Planning and Emergency Response: DATCP continues to provide a leadership role in agricultural emergency management within state government through ongoing planning and exercises in conjunction with Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) and other state and non-governmental agencies. DATCP emergency management staff are currently participating in several emergency management initiatives including revision of the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) related to agriculture and natural resources, updating Wisconsin's Continuation of Operations (COOP) procedures and protocols, and developing exercises related to cyber-terrorism, epizootics, radiological events, and other threats to agency functions. DATCP also participates in the statewide response to drought in a variety of ways including advising other state agencies on agriculture-related issues, serving on the Interagency Drought Working Group, and providing expert input and support for development of new drought response procedures for Wisconsin state agencies. Current efforts include developing a comprehensive statewide drought response plan that reflects current economic and social conditions and addresses long-term effects on agriculture.

Energy Assurance Review: DATCP is preparing a review of the potential issues for agricultural arising from a long-term power outage in the state. Wisconsin's dairy industry is particularly vulnerable to loss of power for prolonged periods; information from this review will be used to improve the state's response to power supply interruptions as they relate to agricultural production and to increase the resiliency of the energy supply system for agricultural producers, processors, and others.

Local and State Emergency Manager Toolkit: DATCP will work with other interested parties to maintain the toolkit developed for local and state emergency managers to ensure availability of food supplies during long-term emergencies (such as power outages). This information will be given to WEM for their long-term power outage planning efforts throughout the state. DATCP's toolkit and emergency response information are published online for public use at http://datcp.state.wi.us/WI_homeland_security/toolkit.jsp.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES-DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

HSC Representative: Dr. Henry Anderson

HSC Alternate: Diane Christen



BACKGROUND

The Department of Health Services-Division of Public Health (DHS-DPH) is responsible for environmental and public health regulation, and for providing public health services. The Division operates programs that address environmental and occupational health, family and community health, emergency medical services and injury prevention, chronic disease prevention, health promotion, and communicable diseases. It is also responsible for issuing birth, death, marriage, and divorce certificates, as well as collecting statistics related to the health of Wisconsin's population.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Improve and Expand the Use of Health Professional Volunteers: The Division of Public Health continues to lead the effort to develop and implement a fully-functional and compliant health professional registry and credentialing system that meets the federal standards of the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals (ESAR VHP), as required by the Assistant Secretary of Preparedness and Response. The Wisconsin Emergency Assistance Volunteer Registry (WEAVR) allows health professionals to self-register interest in donating their time and talent during an emergency. WEAVR also makes it possible for a volunteer to indicate membership and/or interest in local Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) Units, as well as the WI-1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT). Integration of multiple volunteer opportunities in one registration system increases efficiency for the volunteer and avoids duplication in federal reporting of the total number of health professional volunteers available. Mid-level administrative access to WEAVR has been provided for local MRC and DMAT Coordinators for purposes of communicating with, and tracking of. WEAVR members who are also interested in more robust volunteer participation at the local and/or federal level may join an MRC Unit or DMAT team.

The Division of Public Health signed a contract with a new vendor for WEAVR on June 29, 2011. The new WEAVR system is live and accepting volunteers on the various levels of interest (WEAVR, MRC, WI-1 DMAT). Mid-level administrators (local public health, MRC Unit Coordinators, DMAT leaders) have received training. Members of the former WEAVR system are being asked to re-register in the new system. A promotional campaign is being developed with a marketing firm in order to increase awareness and participation among health professionals. WEAVR/MRC members have been active in preparedness exercises, flooding and tornado response, and assistance at community events.

In addition to the volunteer registry, Wisconsin was one of the first states after Hurricane Katrina to implement a disaster medical credentialing system called Wisconsin Disaster Credentialing. In 2011, the system was connected with the Wisconsin Emergency Medical Services (EMS) E-Licensing System to include on-site credentialing of EMS personnel. This should allow for better security and assurance that only properly licensed personnel are actively involved in disaster recovery activities.

Every state is required to have an ESAR VHP Coordinator. In Wisconsin, the coordinator is located at the Department of Health Services Division of Public Health and is also the MRC Units' Statewide Coordinator. Most states follow this model since integration of ESAR VHP and MRC is being led at the national level.

Wisconsin now has seven MRC Units each with a very diverse focuses that reflects the local community needs. A Wisconsin Medical Reserve Corps Alliance was formed in 2010 and includes a Training Committee and Promotions Committee. The MRC Alliance integrates WEAVR, MRC, and DMAT into the Promotions Committee and is responsible for development of promotional materials that are consistent across the state.

The Wisconsin Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT), one of the seven MRC Units, has held informational meetings and two exercises on the Team's Mobile Medical Care Facility (MMCF) available to any MRC Unit in the state. The MMCF is a large tent that is supplied with beds and equipment to serve as a resource during a medical surge event.

DPH continues to be advisory to the WeVolunteer Project for all volunteers in Wisconsin. Health professionals are directed to WEAVR from the WeVolunteer site, now in pilot status.

Risk Communications: The Japanese nuclear reactor accidents in March 2011 created widespread concern in this country about harmful radiation. It was a major communications challenge to reassure Wisconsin citizens that harmful levels of nuclear radiation released in Japan were unlikely to reach the Badger state. While closely monitoring and receiving information from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) on the situation, the DPH subject matter experts made media appearances and issued news releases to advise the public that protective measures including potassium iodide (KI) were unnecessary in Wisconsin. The DPH radiation website was used to provide consumers up-to-date information on developments, a regularly updated set of Frequently Asked Questions was published, and appropriate messages were developed for use by 2-1-1.

In January 2012, the Prairie Island Nuclear Power Plant near Red Wing, MN declared an 'Alert' requiring activation of state and local emergency operations centers (EOC). Several issues arose during the incident, including the ability of social media to spread incorrect information (rumors) requiring a quick response by public officials to provide accurate information to the public, particularly to public schools in the affected area. In response to these issues, DPH staff is working with other state and local officials to modify risk communication procedures that will address the impact of social media, and local emergency management officials plan to automatically invite a representative of affected public schools to their EOC during an incident to improve communication with schools.

The Division of Public Health has been involved with the planning, conducting, evaluating, and reporting of three major emergency exercises with risk communications components:

- The Jefferson County, Vigilant Guard 2011 Full-Scale Exercise took place in May 2011. The exercise tested 14 Homeland Security Target Capabilities, including environmental health and medical surge in hospitals. This event provided the opportunity to validate and refine existing emergency response plans for both public health and hospital preparedness. Additionally, this exercise strengthened our relationships with response agencies from local, state and federal sectors. The exercise scenario involved a large hazardous materials spill of anhydrous ammonia.

DPH deployed its Mobile Lab to assist with communications and environmental sampling and monitoring; it also provided critical support for responders, including the Jefferson County Health Department and the 54th Civil Support Team (CST).

- DPH provided leadership and overall guidance in the planning, conducting, reporting, and evaluation of a full-scale exercise titled Operation BAT-11 (Bacillus Anthracis Threat), within the Milwaukee Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) in June 2011. This exercise included the setup and full activation of five area Points of Dispensing (PODs) across the region stretching from Port Washington to Racine. The exercise scenario involved the screening and dispensing of mass prophylaxis in response to an aerosolized anthrax release. It included, but was not limited to, participation from local law enforcement, fire, ARES/RACES (Amateur Radio Emergency Service/Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service), health departments, and medical volunteer agencies from over 20 jurisdictions. Risk and tactical communications were identified as key target capabilities within, and between, local jurisdictions and was evaluated as part of this full-scale event.
- As follow-up to the BAT-11 exercise, a tabletop dispensing exercise was conducted on May 16, 2012 as part of the Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI) program for the Milwaukee Metropolitan Statistical Area. This exercise was the first in a series of trainings and exercises that will be held leading up to a full-scale Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) exercise in 2014. The exercise tested the dispensing and screening protocols for medically screening individuals to receive antibiotics as post-exposure prophylaxis to an anthrax exposure.

Prevent the Spread of Disease in Healthcare Facilities: The Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) requires employers to evaluate the workplace to identify the reasonable presence of respiratory hazard(s) to their employees. The Wisconsin Hospital Emergency Preparedness Program (WHEPP) sponsored 61 fit-testing training classes around the state during the fall of 2009. This training allowed facilities to have a person qualified to do fit-testing, should the facility fall under the provisions of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134, requirement to provide respiratory protection for staff. WHEPP continues to provide fit-testing and infection control training online.

The DPH Emergency Preparedness Programs and the DPH Healthcare-Associated Infections Prevention Program will join forces to establish regional collaborative groups to provide continuity of effective control measures across the healthcare continuum. Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CREs) are emerging multi-drug resistant organisms associated with increased healthcare costs and high mortality. Patients with CRE-associated infections have been identified among Wisconsin hospitals, long-term care facilities, and outpatient settings. The goal is to prevent these organisms from becoming endemic in Wisconsin healthcare facilities.

Strengthening Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation: Epidemiological surveillance and investigation includes, but is not limited to, the capacity to rapidly conduct epidemiological investigations, detect disease occurrences via active surveillance and maintenance of ongoing surveillance activities. This is followed by prompt analysis and communication with the public and providers about case definitions, reporting mechanisms, disease risk and mitigation, and recommendations for control measures.

In 2009, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funded a pilot project to improve state and local responses to food borne illness outbreaks. This project was launched in three sites, including Wisconsin, with support from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service and the Association of Public Health Laboratories. It was so successful that, in 2010, the CDC expanded the project to additional sites. In 2011, the project

was renamed FoodCORE — Food borne Diseases Centers for Outbreak Response Enhancement. Currently seven centers participate, covering about 13% of the U.S. population.

As part of this project, Wisconsin is working with CDC and other FoodCORE centers to develop new and better methods to detect, investigate, respond to, and control multistate outbreaks of food borne diseases. Efforts are primarily focused on outbreaks caused by bacteria, including Salmonella, Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC), and Listeria. The ability to detect and investigate viral and parasitic food borne disease outbreaks has also been strengthened.

Conducting interviews with all persons with reportable enteric illnesses that are identified through routine public health surveillance and having the capacity to interview persons associated with local event associated outbreaks (both ill and well) are important factors in outbreak investigations regardless of etiology. Local outbreaks frequently involve hundreds of potentially exposed individuals and can require significant local health department (LHD) capacity. Using FoodCORE funds, the Communicable Disease Epidemiology Section (CDES) established the Surveillance and Outbreak Support (SOS) Team to provide assistance and surge capacity to local health departments in conducting routine enteric interviews and interviews during outbreak investigations.

In addition to routine duties related to enteric illnesses, the SOS Team provides critical surge capacity for responding to other public health emergencies. A recent example of this surge capacity is the October 2011 outbreak of *Bordetella parapertussis*. The state epidemiologist declared this an outbreak of public health importance and asked local health departments to interview all laboratory-positive individuals to assess symptoms, treatment, other ill household members, and illness duration. The SOS team conducted full interviews with individuals who were difficult to reach, not able to be interviewed during regular work hours, or when local health department capacity was exceeded. The existence of an established, trained group of students with interviewing skills and public health background provides Wisconsin with additional epidemiology capacity for responding to public health emergencies.

Statewide implementation of the Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System (WEDSS), completed during 2010, has allowed state and local public health agencies to coordinate infectious disease surveillance through a single web-based system. Expansion of electronic laboratory reporting has increased the timeliness, accuracy, and completeness of disease reporting; 75% of notifiable conditions are now reported electronically. In addition, influenza sentinel surveillance and syndromic surveillance of emergency department visits in the Wisconsin Health Information Exchange (WHIE) have strengthened influenza monitoring.

Strengthening Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities to Improve the Ability to Address Major Incidents: DHS is conducting an ongoing effort to improve the screening forms (i.e. Head of Household and Individual), dispensing algorithm, drug interaction chart, and other supporting materials used in anthrax and other mass antibiotic prophylaxis responses. Improvements include condensing and simplifying the algorithm without altering outcomes or inputs, matching the screening forms to this, and making the drug interaction chart more robust as well as easier to read. To do this, the local public health departments within the Milwaukee Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI) jurisdiction assisted the Division of Public Health by participating as a focus group and providing feedback on multiple iterations of the materials over the course of several exercises, including the CRI Dispensing tabletop from June, 2012 and Operation BAT-11 (2011).

DHS is directly assisting Public Health – City of Madison and Dane County (MDC) and the University of Wisconsin – Madison in the creation of a closed Point of Dispensing (POD) plan. Currently, UW-Madison represents approximately 60,000 students, faculty, staff, and associated family members out of the city's total population of 260,000. The creation of a closed POD in this environment will significantly increase public health's ability to better serve the rest of the jurisdiction in an emergency. This project will serve as a pilot for bringing the closed POD concept to large universities and college campuses around the state.

Ensuring that Statewide, Regional, and Local Capabilities are in Place to Receive, Store, and Distribute Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Assets: SNS assets were received from the federal government during Wisconsin's H1N1 response. These assets were distributed at the local level and delivered to end users. Existing plans in place to receive, store, and distribute these assets were followed and proved very helpful in the H1N1 response. The Division of Public Health intends to make some slight improvements to the plans and will continue to monitor circumstances that might warrant further revision.

Wisconsin Unknown Substance Protocol: In 2011, the Wisconsin Unknown Substance Protocol was developed as a tool for first responders to deal with an unknown substance (e.g. "white powder", unknown liquid, "suspicious" package, etc.) that may pose a risk. The protocol is designed to clarify when and what type of a response is necessary, whether laboratory testing is warranted, and whether there is a risk for persons exposed. The protocol has two components: the first is for law enforcement to assess if a threat exists; and the second, after the existence of an actual or implicit threat is determined, for public health to assess whether there is a danger to the health of persons exposed to that substance.

In 2012, additional guidance was developed for handling powder-contaminated letters or packages to bridge the gap between federal guidance on suspicious letters or packages and the Wisconsin Unknown Substance Protocol. The guidance for handling powder-contaminated letters or packages is intended for mail room personnel that may come across letters or packages containing powder.

The Wisconsin Unknown Substance Protocol and the guidance on handling powder-contaminated letters or packages were developed by the Wisconsin Division of Public Health, with the expert advice of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), United States Postal Inspectors Service (USPIS), Wisconsin Capitol Police, Wisconsin National Guard (WING), Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) and the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH).

Strengthening Healthcare Preparedness: The Wisconsin Hospital Emergency Preparedness Program (WHEPP) is entering into a new five-year cooperative agreement with the US Department of Health Services Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR). The new grant guidance aligns the Hospital Preparedness Program and Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program (PHEP). Each program has a separate funding source but both have complimentary program guidance and goals. New national standards have been released by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and ASPR that identify target capabilities that each program should use to prioritize emergency planning efforts to ensure a "whole of community" approach to planning. The hospital and public health programs are forming several expert panels and working groups to refine current plans and meet the new CDC and ASPR "whole of system" approach to healthcare and public health emergency planning. While these efforts are to support the whole of the community and the whole of system direction, they are also being developed with the overarching goal of encompassing and refining the systems to support Emergency Support Function #8 (ESF #8) as part of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP).

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE-DIVISION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

WISCONSIN STATEWIDE INFORMATION CENTER (WSIC)

HSC Representative: Edward F. Wall

HSC Alternate: Jody Wormet



BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation (WIDCJ-DCI) is parent to the Governor's designated primary intelligence fusion center, the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC). WSIC works in partnership with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), as well as partners from various federal, state, local, tribal and campus agencies (including the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs, Wisconsin Emergency Management, Wisconsin State Patrol, Dane County Sheriff's Office, and the U.S. Attorney's Office). Additionally, the Milwaukee Police Department maintains an intelligence fusion center to address the unique concerns of the Milwaukee metropolitan area. The Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) is a critical partner and works closely with the WSIC to enhance information and intelligence sharing statewide.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

"If You See Something, Say Something™" (S4) Campaign: Wisconsin's adaptation of this national public awareness campaign launched on September 28, 2012. The S4 campaign is an extension of the National Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative and serves to increase public awareness of suspicious activity related to crime and terrorism. In Wisconsin, a toll-free number (877-WI-WATCH) is paired with a web portal (www.wiwatch.org) to facilitate public reporting of suspicious activity. A sustainment strategy is under development to support training, outreach, education and additional media coverage of the campaign.

Hometown Security Partners / Fusion Liaison Officer Program: The WSIC continues its implementation of the Hometown Security Partners training program – an instructional series developed for non-law enforcement partners such as: Fire and Emergency Medical Service; Emergency Management; Public Safety Telecommunications; Probation, Parole and Corrections; and Private Sector Security. Through multi-media, this 4-hour training program serves to increase partner awareness by identifying suspicious behaviors indicative of criminal activity or terrorism and providing the tools to report suspicious activity while protecting privacy, civil rights and civil liberties.

WSIC introduced the Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) Program in December 2011. To date, WSIC has delivered the Hometown Security Partner training to over 60 police dispatchers, fire service, public health, corrections and private industry FLO's.

Threat Liaison Officer Program: WSIC's Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) program is a statewide initiative that works with local, county, state, federal, and tribal agencies along with other public and private sector partners in training law enforcement personnel on the indicators of suspicious or terrorist activity. The state is divided into six TLO regions which mirror the Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) regions. TLOs, in conjunction with the WSIC

TLO Program Manager, prepare threat assessments and response plans and coordinate on-scene assistance at major spectator events, criminal investigations, training sessions, and disaster responses.

Currently, WSIC has trained over 766 TLO's around the state including members representing law enforcement, fire, emergency management, financial, energy, and academic domains.

Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative: WSIC recognizes that suspicious activity reporting is a critical component in Wisconsin's homeland security strategy. The Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI) is a partnership between federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector agencies. The NSI establishes a national capacity, through a series of networks and databases, for gathering, processing, analyzing, and sharing suspicious activity reports. WSIC and STAC share suspicious activity reports (SAR) data with the national shared space and WSIC will be hosting its own SAR Vetting Tool (SVT). Currently in 2012, WSIC received 67 Suspicious Activity Reports; of those, 12 met the criteria of a SAR as defined by the Information Sharing Environment Functional Standard 1.5 and entered into the SVT for submission.

To date, WSIC and STAC have delivered the NSI-SAR Line Officer training to over 3500 first preventers.

Wisconsin Crime Alert Network: The DOJ-DCI has begun implementation of the Wisconsin Crime Alert Network (WCAN). WCAN allows local, county, state, federal, and tribal law enforcement agencies to send out crime alert bulletins to business and the public targeting recipients based upon type of business and location. WCAN, administered through WSIC, is a vital tool for crime prevention, finding stolen property, identifying criminal suspects, locating missing persons, and notifying the public about potential homeland security threats. Wisconsin is one of a few states with a statewide crime alert network.

To date, the WCAN has enrolled over 3,000 law enforcement personnel, business and members of the general public. In addition, over 322 WCAN alerts have been issued and WCAN alerts played a critical role in solving 12 criminal cases. WCAN is currently collaborating with the Milwaukee Police Department and STAC to better integrate information sharing and alerts between law enforcement, the private sector and the public.

Fighting Cyber Terrorism: In May 2011, the WSIC was invited to participate in the pilot phase of the DHS Cyber security Partner Local Access Plan (CPLAP). The WSIC identified DOA's Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) as a critical stakeholder in that venture. The CPLAP is an actionable process to enhance collaboration through an environment in which cultural, organizational and technological barriers do not impede information sharing and analysis processes. The CPLAP also provides for increased access to classified information for the state's Chief Information Officer (CIO), the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) and other cleared private sector partners. WSIC and DET participation in the CPLAP will greatly enhance coordination and collaboration on issues of cyber security, cyber crime and cyber terrorism.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

HSC Representative: David Woodbury

HSC Alternate: Brian Knepper



BACKGROUND

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is dedicated to protecting, enhancing, and promoting public safety and to the preservation, protection, effective management, and maintenance of Wisconsin's natural resources. It is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and, where applicable, federal laws that protect and enhance public safety and the natural resources of Wisconsin. It has full responsibility for coordinating the disciplines and programs necessary to provide a clean environment and a full-range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin's citizens and visitors.

The Department's Emergency Management Administrator coordinates agency responses to emergencies and disasters. The DNR's Law Enforcement Officers and the Bureau of Law Enforcement's Homeland Security Coordinator assist local law enforcement efforts. The Bureau of Forest Protection responds to and provides for statewide assistance during forest fires. The Public Drinking Water Security Coordinator works with local public drinking water facilities. The DNR's Incident Management Teams assist local units of government and other state agencies in responding to emergencies. The Dam Safety personnel coordinate response to dam safety issues.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Information Sharing and Analysis: The Department of Natural Resources uses WSIC updates to disseminate information statewide to its law enforcement officers. The DNR also uses the STAC, Minnesota Joint Analysis Center (MNJAC), Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) alerts, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Homeport Information System, and Border Intelligence Unit (BIU) information published by the New York State Intelligence Center (NYSIC) to provide information to staff to communicate information from the field to each of these venues. The DNR uses a suspicious activity report (SAR) system to allow information to be shared between the DNR and other agencies. The agency has also signed an agreement with the Wisconsin Department of Justice to share information related to the Cannabis Enforcement and Suppression Effort (CEASE) program.

Public Safety: The DNR continues to work with local governments, health officials, and federal agencies to implement the BioWatch Project. This project is an air sampling and testing program that monitors for particulates that could be present in a biological weapons attack. The DNR's Drinking Water Program continues to assist communities in updating emergency response plans and security vulnerability assessments for drinking water facilities. The DNR conducts tabletop exercises for municipal community public water systems. This project received funding from the U.S. EPA Counter Terrorism Coordination Program.

Ready-To-Respond: The Department maintains a state of readiness which allows for response to emerging safety concerns. It also looks for efficiencies in the ability to respond. By participating in real events and exercises, the department can identify ways to improve its readiness for future responses. This past year, the DNR responded to a request for assistance from the Capitol Police in which DNR staff assisted in providing public safety and property

protection over a period of several months at the State Capitol. Starting in the summer of 2011 and through June of 2012, the Department's headquarters was used as the operations center for coordination of security at the Capitol.

Securing Wisconsin's Ports and Waterways: The DNR is the state's primary marine enforcement agency and is part of the Maritime Port Security Collaborative in the ports of Milwaukee, Superior/Duluth and Green Bay. This allows the DNR and other governmental agencies to leverage resources and reduce costs while providing increased security. Such efforts enhance the expertise of individual agencies and merge their resources in a time of need. The DNR also trains with other agencies to practice merging these specialties into a force response package. The Department has an aerial Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) optics for one of its airplanes and will be adding another by October 2013. Both units were purchased through a Port Security Grant to be used to improve port security in the Great Lakes. This equipment can also be used for search and rescue activities as well as law enforcement purposes around the state. DNR hosted a three-day training session with the FBI Tactical Team, the Green Bay Police Department, and the Sturgeon Bay Police Department addressing high speed boat operations, boarding, and climbing ships.

Hazardous Spills (ESF 10): Department personnel participated in the development of the National Approach to Response Project initiated by the EPA to respond to hazardous substance spills or releases as outlined in Emergency Support Function 10 (ESF 10) of the National Response Plan. Personnel are also participating as members of an Emergency Preparedness Task Force for the Great Lakes Commission. The Department is involved in a pilot project creating an extensive spill response equipment and personnel inventory which can be utilized by the Great Lakes States and Canadian Provinces in the event of a spill on the Great Lakes.

Communications Interoperability- WISCOM System: The development of the WISCOM system continues and the warden service is one of the first agencies to purchase trunking software that is required to allow operation on the WISCOM system for all of its mobile and portable radios. The DNR shares the use of its radio tower infrastructure so that WISCOM can improve communications interoperability at a reduced cost.

Port Security and Interoperability: Port security encompasses many local, state, and federal agencies, thus complicating communication. The DNR, using federal port security funding, is purchasing multiband radios for its wardens along Lake Michigan. This technology will allow for interoperability during critical response times and permit the free flow of information.

NIMS and NRF Compliance: DNR Incident Management Teams (IMTs) are designated as Type 3 and the Department is in the process of creating two Type A Teams. We have personnel who have responded to Type 2 and Type 1 events. More than half of the agency's 1,200 first responders have received a minimum level of ICS-300 training. Forestry and law enforcement personnel have completed specific training in the Command and General Staff positions for Type 2 Teams and above. The Bureau of Law Enforcement utilizes an electronic interactive ICS program to train field personnel for any type of event and shares the program with any agency at no cost. Forestry has a typed equipment inventory system that is utilized by members of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group and is NIMS compliant.

Cannabis Enforcement and Suppression Effort (CEASE) Program on Public Lands: Due to public safety and property management issues the DNR has become concerned about the increasing amount of marijuana grows occurring on Wisconsin public lands. Since 2009, the number and size of these grows have increased on public lands. These grows pose a danger to recreational users and also cause a significant amount of damage to public property. The Department continues to work closely with local, state, and federal agencies to eradicate large drug grows. The DNR, in cooperation with the Wisconsin

Department of Justice and federal agencies, promotes programs to educate the public and agency staff on what to look out for and how to report illegal or suspicious activity. DNR assisted DCI and DEA with the takedown and eradication of a marijuana grow in Marinette County that contained over 33,000 plants.

Emergency Response Capability: The Department's 1,200 first responders are located throughout the state and represent the following programs or disciplines: spill coordinators, drinking water, waste water, hazardous waste management, air management, law enforcement, forestry (fire suppression), dam safety engineers, parks, fish management, and wildlife management.

The agency has nine Type 3 Incident Management Teams (IMTs) that primarily respond to wildfires but are also used in other emergencies. They also assist in the coordination of flood mitigation efforts and volunteer cleanup actions after windstorms. These teams work with and for the local unit of government in tornados, floods, snowstorms, and other emergencies. In addition, members of IMTs have been deployed to wildland fires in the western part of the United States and Canada. The Department is attempting to create at least two Type 2 Incident Management Teams to respond to all-hazards incidents.

The Bureau of Law Enforcement has six Strike Teams (five regional and one at headquarters) that provide support to local law enforcement and assist local responders with equipment and personnel in responding to any type of emergency or disaster. The DNR has 11 planes stationed in five locations around the state, which can be used for search and rescue operations as well as for damage assessment following storms or hazardous substance spills.

Each of the DNR's five regions has spill coordinators and dam safety engineers. Spill coordinators work with local spill response personnel, Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams, EPA, USCG, and the 54th Civil Support Team (CST) to mitigate hazardous substance spills or releases.

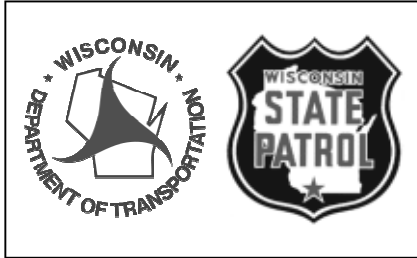
Dam safety engineers respond to actual and potential dam outages throughout the state. They are also responsible for dam safety and security.

The Department maintains an extensive equipment inventory that is utilized to respond to emergency situations. This inventory includes, but is not limited to, pumps, generators, earth moving equipment, boats, ATVs, trucks, and fire response equipment.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION-DIVISION OF WISCONSIN STATE PATROL

HSC Representative: Superintendent Stephen Fitzgerald

HSC Alternate: Lieutenant Paul Wolfe



BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) supports all forms of transportation. The DOT is responsible for planning, building, and maintaining Wisconsin's network of state highways and the interstate highway system in Wisconsin. The Department shares the costs of building and operating county and local transportation systems – from highways to public transit and other modes. DOT plans, promotes, and financially supports statewide air, rail, and water transportation as well as bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation – Division of State Patrol (WSP) promotes highway safety and public security to enhance the quality of life for all Wisconsin citizens and visitors by providing and supporting professional law enforcement services. WSP conducts traffic and criminal law enforcement activities, including highway criminal interdiction, and responds to assist local law enforcement agencies in the event of a civil disturbance, man-made or natural disaster, crisis, catastrophe, complex incident, other emergency, or event that exceeds or may exceed the capacity of normal operations. It also serves in a pivotal role to inspect and regulate the motor carrier industry to ensure the safe transport of hazardous materials and other cargos on Wisconsin's highways, protects transportation critical infrastructure and key resources, and provides protective services to the governor, his family, and visiting dignitaries while they are travelling and in other circumstances.

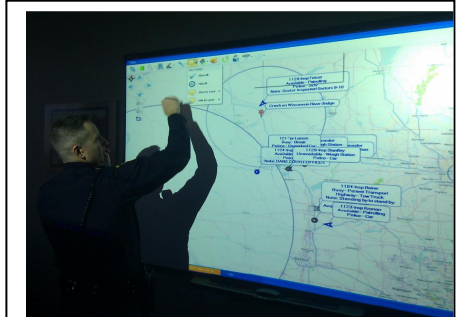
MAJOR INITIATIVES

Improve Information Sharing with Outside Agencies: The WSP continues to enhance its ability to share critical law enforcement and homeland security information with partner agencies in an effort to more effectively coordinate response to significant incidents and emergencies and to protect citizens. Access to WSP traffic enforcement and criminal incident report databases is provided via the utilization of the Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing (WIJIS) Gateway. The WSP Bureau of Transportations Safety has launched a data warehouse project to collect and store electronic citations, traffic warnings, crash and related law enforcement reports. This data warehouse is designed to be queried via the WIJIS Gateway. In this manner, vital information is being made available to agencies when needed. WSP also provides information in its databases to the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) and to the Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC). These entities utilize WSP provided information to ensure homeland security regarding possible criminal and terrorist threats and incidents involving subjects who are on probation and parole status.

The WSP has piloted the use of an internet communications architecture to facilitate multi-agency situational awareness and incident management. Mobile Architecture for Communications Handling (MACH) is designed to be utilized by any public safety agencies in Wisconsin with secure communication methods that meet or exceed federal security requirements. The platform provides improved Global Positioning System (GPS) capabilities for public safety and other response resources in a multi-agency environment. Critical incidents and related locations such as impacted areas, command posts, checkpoints, secure perimeters, road closures and more can be plotted with MACH. Resource needs such as police, fire, EMS, snow or debris removal equipment, wreckers, portable signage, aircraft, watercraft, and numerous others can be identified, staged, and deployed more effectively and

efficiently with MACH. The system will enhance the ability to share electronic reports, digital photos, video, and other information with related information technology, (IT) platforms such as automated alert systems and virtual incident management and operations software. This will shorten response times and save lives during critical incidents and other emergency situations and large-scale events.

Assist in the Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key resources: Wisconsin is a leader in agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism. The highway transportation system is essential to this economic activity and sustained movement of goods and people. The WSP is dedicated to ensure the security of Wisconsin's transportation and other infrastructure such as bridges, railways, power generation plants, and public buildings. The WSP serves as an essential partner with other agencies in planning and response pertaining to critical infrastructure and key resources involving the agricultural sector, public health, nuclear power facilities, and the safe highway transport of hazardous materials among others. Relevant examples include the restricted-commodity movement of livestock during an animal disease outbreak, providing security for the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) of pharmaceuticals and highway route-controlled radioactive materials shipments. The WSP also assists with security and traffic control during planned events such as the Experimental Aircraft Association (EAA) AirVenture and the Wisconsin State Fair.



A State Patrol officer gives a presentation of the Mobile Architecture for Communications Handling (MACH) system.

Train and Deploy WSP Sworn Officers in Multi-agency Highway Criminal interdiction and Homeland Security Efforts to Better Identify Potential Criminal and Terrorist Activity: The WSP is a multi-agency coordinator for Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) and related Highway Criminal Interdiction (HCI) for local, county and state efforts in this endeavor. These specific efforts are part of the nationwide DHE Strategy of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program which focuses on "All Crimes, All Threats, and All-Hazards" with an emphasis on intelligence-based policing. WSP troopers and inspectors continue to receive training as Threat Liaison Officers (TLOs) and report suspicious activity observed during patrol duties to other entities such as U.S. Customs, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Wisconsin Department of Justice Division of Criminal Investigation, State Fusion Center and others. HCI arrests and apprehensions often result in the confiscation of illegal narcotics, weapons, and contraband. WSP also utilizes specialized operations capabilities to include aircraft for law enforcement surveillance and K9 teams for detection of narcotics and explosives.

Improve Emergency Response Capability and Utilization of the Incident Command System: The WSP adheres to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) doctrine in using the Incident Command System (ICS) for effective and efficient response to incidents and emergencies. Wisconsin statutes specify the role of the WSP in assisting other agencies during disasters, critical incidents, emergencies and other events. The WSP maintains the ability to cross-level its law enforcement resources to respond to and assist during these situations at any location in the state. In addition, WSP resources are typed according to NIMS standards in order to better facilitate both intrastate and potential interstate Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) requests. The Emergency Transportation Operations (ETO) plan is utilized by the WSP and other agencies during significant incidents affecting the transportation system such as floods, snowstorms, tornados, hazardous materials emergencies and multi-vehicle crashes. The WSP is a key agency in assisting with catastrophic emergency response and mass evacuation planning and operations. These protocols and capabilities continue to be refined with training and exercises to meet the demands of a dynamic public safety and homeland security environment.

Enhance Statewide Communications Interoperability: In partnership with the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, the WSP Bureau of Public Security and Communications has been pivotal in the continuing development, implementation, and operation of the Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communication (WISCOM). This system is shared by first responders during major disasters or large-scale incidents anywhere in the state. WISCOM allows agencies to communicate together on multiple statewide and regional interoperability channels. WISCOM was formally made available for official use on April 30, 2012.

WISCONSIN CHIEFS OF POLICE ASSOCIATION

HSC Representative: Chief Edward Flynn

HSC Alternate: Chief Greg Leck



BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association (WCPA) was established in 1907 and is primarily a law enforcement association for police executives. The WCPA has over 700 members and provides educational and support services to all its membership, as well as the entire Wisconsin law enforcement community. The WCPA is dedicated to supporting and enhancing law enforcement services across the state.

Through its legislative committee, the WCPA monitors all proposed legislation that affects law enforcement services or objectives. The WCPA Legislative Committee communicates directly with legislators to protect the interests of the Wisconsin law enforcement community.

The Wisconsin Police Leadership Foundation (WPLF) is a sister organization of the WCPA. The non-profit leadership foundation supports executive education and professional development by sponsoring training conferences. In addition, the WPLF directly supports the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Death Response Team (LEDRT). LEDRT responds when any Wisconsin law enforcement agency experiences a death of a law enforcement officer, regardless of the circumstance.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Statewide Jurisdictional Authority: The WCPA continues to work toward new legislation that provides for statewide law enforcement jurisdictional authority for all certified Wisconsin law enforcement officers to enhance homeland security.

Legislation Affecting Law Enforcement: The WCPA will continue monitoring new proposed legislation and to seek changes to existing laws that affect Wisconsin law enforcement.

Law Enforcement Leadership and Support: The WCPA provides both members and non-members access to cutting edge executive law enforcement training opportunities through sponsored conferences and seminars. The WCPA continues its support of the WI Law Enforcement Death Response (LEDRT) Team that supports all Wisconsin law enforcement during times of crisis.

WISCONSIN STATE FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION

HSC Representative: Fire Chief Bradley J. Liggett

WSFCA President: Fire Chief Glenn Linzmeier



BACKGROUND

Established in 1929, the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association (WSFCA) has provided leadership, representation, and support for the Wisconsin Fire Service for 83 years. The WSFCA represents the interests of 864 fire departments in Wisconsin. The WSFCA is active in member leadership development, improving firefighter safety, increasing fire service all-hazards response capacity, improving life safety in the built environment, and being an indispensable partner in homeland security mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery strategies.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Critical Incidents and Line of Duty Deaths: On March 3, 2012, Lieutenant Jamison Kampmeyer died after the roof collapsed at the Abbotsford Movie Theater Fire in Abbotsford, WI. He served since 2004 on the Colby, Wisconsin Fire Department. Four other firefighters were injured in the collapse. On April 6, 2012, Fire Captain John Colbert suffered a heart attack and died after returning home from an emergency call. He served since 1973 on the Birchwood, Wisconsin Fire Department.

Wisconsin Fire Service Emergency Response Plan: Working with our critical partners in MABAS Wisconsin and Wisconsin Emergency Management, the Wisconsin Fire Service Emergency Response Plan was established in 2008. The plan supports Emergency Support Functions 4, 8, 9 and 10 of the overarching Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan. The plan continues to be enhanced with the formation of important components that are integral to an efficient, timely, and sustainable response in the all-hazards environment. These enhanced components are:

- **MABAS** – Under Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter WEM 8, the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System has become the cornerstone of the Wisconsin Fire Service Emergency Response Plan. Over 90% of the state's population is protected by this mutual aid consortium. Forty-two counties and the City of Milwaukee comprise a total of 42 MABAS Divisions. The program continues to grow with the assistance of MABAS Wisconsin and WEM Fire Services Coordinator Keith Tveit.
- **Mutual Aid Net** – This initiative is a web based software program that will be utilized to notify emergency management, public safety answering points, and fire departments of the activation of the Wisconsin Fire Service Emergency Response Plan. It will be a central data point for resource inventory of all fire department resources in the state. Once the data is built out, there will be an accurate picture of the response capacity in

Wisconsin as well as real-time availability of capital resources for disaster mutual aid and for Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) requests.

- **Credentialing System** – WSFCA is working with WEM and MABAS Wisconsin on developing a credentialing plan for all-hazards response. This system will provide for the identification of emergency responders across the state, identify qualifications for response, and provide a system for credentialing human resources for disaster response. This will increase scene security, accountability and response efficiency when a disaster does occur in the state or when resources are deployed for an EMAC request.

Emergency Services Training Academy: The Emergency Services Training Academy located at Volk Field is a synergistic partnership between the WSFCA, Department of Military Affairs, Wisconsin Emergency Management, the Wisconsin Technical College System, and UW-Oshkosh. These partners have come together to provide training that improves response capacity, firefighter safety, and leadership in the fire service. These partners are providing quarterly training opportunities in fire response strategy and tactics, specialized problems, safety officer programs, incident management, and fire department administration. Examples of course work provided at the Academy are WSCFA Chiefing 101 and 201, Hybrid Vehicle Response, Fire Department Safety Officer, and the National Fire Academy Wisconsin Weekend. The potential for this to be the central location for academy-level course work and hand- on training is endless. This is where our investment in homeland security can pay large dividends in building response capacity. The target audience will be from entry-level first responders to public safety leaders. This will be an all-hazards approach aimed at police, fire, emergency medical services, and departments of public works.

Fire Service Threat Liaison Officer Program: The WSFCA continues to work with the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) to build capacity in threat recognition and suspicious activity reporting. The WSIC has been an exceptional partner in the education of TLOs in the follow-up on fire and EMS-originated suspicious activity reports. The WSFCA is working with the WSIC to provide a fire service representative to the WSIC. In the tight budgets that exist in the state, it has been difficult to find a fire department that can provide a person to work in the WSIC. This is a key problem because it is important to have a fire service representative that can help shape the products distributed by the WSIC for fire service consumption. This would be an invaluable investment to be able to provide some type of wage reimbursement to a community willing to share an employee with the WSIC to accomplish this mission. This would further build capacity in the WSIC and also create a direct connection to the fire service.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS-WISCONSIN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

HSC Representative: Administrator Brian Satula

HSC Alternate: Patrick O'Connor



BACKGROUND

Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) coordinates effective disaster response and recovery efforts in support of local governments. Through planning, training, and exercising, WEM prepares state officials, citizens, and response personnel to minimize the loss of lives and property.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

FEMA DR-4076: This federal Presidential Declaration was officially declared in August 2012 for flooding in Ashland, Bayfield, and Douglas counties as well as for the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa tribe. A Small Business Administration Agency Declaration provided individuals and businesses in Douglas County the opportunity to apply for low interest loans. The Public Assistance program will assist state and local government applicants as well as eligible private non-profit entities. More than \$8.6 million in eligible public assistance costs have been identified by FEMA during the Preliminary Damage Assessment. The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is in the initial stages of administration with applications being solicited from local and county governments. Approximately \$1.7 million is available and will be used to fund eligible mitigation projects.

Wisconsin Drought Response: WEM coordinated the state's response to the drought that has impacted much of Wisconsin this year. This included conducting weekly meeting with stakeholders and promoting drought-related information on the website, ReadyWisconsin.wi.gov.

Wisconsin Disaster Fund: Following the severe impact of the high winds and flooding events in the summer of 2011, an additional \$2 million was requested and provided by the Joint Committee on Finance to supplement the Wisconsin Disaster Fund to cover the current and anticipated eligible expenses. In less than 10 months, over \$2.5 million was paid out to 176 applicants in 24 counties.

Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA): THIRA is a new federally-required process to assess the state's risks and capabilities. WEM is leading an Inter-Agency Working Group to evaluate the core capabilities needed within the five mission areas: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. This process identifies those natural, technological, and human-caused hazards that have a significant impact on the state and creates metrics by which the state will measure progress over time.

Regional All Climate Training (REACT) Center: Over the past year, much progress has been made by the REACT Center to become a nationally-recognized and accredited training facility. This summer, several federal congressional delegations toured the REACT Center to compare the capabilities of this facility with others around the country. The REACT Center instructors continue to work collaboratively with the Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) to further enhance training capabilities. Efforts remain focused on developing Wisconsin Taskforce 1 as a FEMA Type III equivalent team as well as training military units such as Civil support Teams (CSTs), CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFPs) and Homeland Response Forces (HRFs).

Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP): The first generation of the WERP is complete, has been exercised, and promulgated by the Governor in December 2011. The WEM planning team is developing the second generation of the WERP which will include relevant issues raised in the second version of the federal Comprehensive Planning Guide 101 (CPG 101). This second generation plan, along with its 15 emergency support functions and supporting documents, is scheduled for completion by the end of 2012.

Wisconsin Disaster Information Assistance Line (WI-DIAL): WEM has established a call center for the public in times of disaster. WI-DIAL staff will provide real time and accurate information to callers, in addition to capturing and addressing rumors.

Individual Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment (IA PDA): The City of Milwaukee and WEM were selected in September 2011 to serve as a Center of Excellence (CoE) for IA PDA. The focus was on how the information on IA damage is gathered, vetted, and verified. In November 2011, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Oneida counties, North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, City of Chicago and Illinois joined the CoE. During the year, the COE looked at three mobile applications for gathering, collating and sharing data; developed the "Individual Assistance, Whole Nation Damage Assessment Overview" draft document providing a concept summary for federal, state and local officials on how to conduct the damage assessment; and conducted a table top exercise.

Training Portal: WEM implemented a statewide training portal in December 2011. Over 2,500 emergency managers, first responders and community partners have used the online portal to find and register for a variety of training opportunities offered through the WEM training section.

Wisconsin Hazmat Online Planning and Reporting System (WHOPRS): WHOPRS is being enhanced to improve the online emergency response plan capability. The enhancements include the ability of county planners to import and edit chemical information.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS-WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

HSC Representative: Maj Gen Donald P. Dunbar (Homeland Security Advisor and Council Chair)



BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Army National Guard is made up of approximately 7,700 soldiers including a headquarters staff in Madison and four major commands located throughout 67 Wisconsin communities: the 32nd “Red Arrow” Infantry Brigade Combat Team headquartered at Camp Douglas, the 64th Troop Command in Madison; 157th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade in Milwaukee; and the 426th Regiment Regional Training Institute (RTI) at Fort McCoy.

The Army National Guard (ARNG) is one of the seven reserve components of the United States armed forces and recently celebrated its 375th birthday. It is also the organized militia of 54 separate entities (made up of the 50 states, the territories of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia).

Approximately 2,300 men and women serve in Wisconsin’s Air National Guard (ANG). Air Guard units include the 115th Fighter Wing in Madison; 128th Air Control Squadron and Combat Readiness Training Center at Volk Field; and the 128th Air Refueling Wing in Milwaukee.

The Joint Force Headquarters of the Wisconsin National Guard maintains a Joint Staff to manage, plan, direct, and provide support and interagency coordination of military forces of assigned state and federal domestic operations. The Joint Staff leads all domestic military operations activities during times of emergency and ensures unity of effort of any Title 10 military forces supporting crisis response.

The Wisconsin National Guard provides two critical units to the nation’s Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRNE) response enterprises. The first is the 54th Civil Support Team headquartered in Madison, WI. This 22-person team is able to rapidly deploy, assist local first responders in determining the nature of an incident or attack, provide medical and technical advice, and pave the way for identification and arrival of follow-on state and federal military response assets. The second is the CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFP) team, which consists of approximately 186 soldiers and airmen. The team has a command and control element, a decontamination element, a medical element, a casualty search and extraction element, and a fatalities search and recovery element. The teams are specially trained to respond to either a manmade or natural disaster event in support of civil authorities.

The Wisconsin National Guard administers two youth programs that develop and foster the growth and development of our state’s youth. The Wisconsin National Guard Challenge Academy at Ft. McCoy intervenes and reclaims the lives of at-risk 16-18 year old high school students, providing them the skills and discipline to become productive citizens. The STARBASE Wisconsin program, operated in Milwaukee, WI, provides an interactive, academic outreach program that helps 5th grade youth increase their knowledge in science, technology, engineering, and math. For more information on these programs, see Appendices 4 and 5 to this Annual Report.

Administered by the National Guard Bureau (a joint bureau of the departments of the Army and Air Force), the ARNG and ANG have both a federal and state mission. The dual mission, a provision of the U.S. Constitution and the U.S. Code, results in each soldier and airman holding membership in both the National Guard of his or her state and in the U.S. Army or U.S. Air Force.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Wisconsin National Guard Participation in Inter-Agency Working Groups: The Wisconsin Joint Staff continues to participate in the Inter-Agency Working Group to provide liaison and collaboration with state agencies that need information or the ability to coordinate with the National Guard. This provides an opportunity for the Guard to gain information on the plans and activities of those state agencies as well as an opportunity for the Guard to highlight its capabilities and resources. The Wisconsin National Guard also participates in the Regional Interagency Steering Committee which holds quarterly meetings at FEMA Region V headquarters. Further, the Guard participates in the Joint Services Working Group which meets semiannually in various locations throughout the state and which includes representation from other branches and components of the military services.

Wisconsin CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) Mission: The Wisconsin National Guard continues to deploy a specialized chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE) unit of 200+ soldiers and airmen that provides a reinforcement of medical, decontamination, and search and rescue capabilities. Additionally, the Wisconsin Air National Guard is also standing up a fatality search and recovery team (FSRT) to assist in disaster situations. This unit recently conducted a certification exercise of its individual and collective tasks in June 2012, and was successfully validated to perform its unique capabilities.

Participation in Patriot Exercise 2012: The Patriot Exercise is an annual training exercise sponsored by the National Guard Bureau and was held in July 2012 at the REACT Center at Volk Field as well as at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin. This exercise provides an opportunity for the Wisconsin National Guard Headquarters to operate its Joint Operations Center (JOC), in conjunction with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), to monitor the situation and control forces. Its primary purpose is to increase domestic and combat readiness capabilities of National Guard units. This was the fourth year of Domestic Operations (DOMOPS) emphasis during the Patriot design. In July 2012, units from 13 states participated in the Patriot Exercise and as well as civil authorities which included the Tomah Police Department, Juneau County Sheriff's Department, Civil Air Patrol, FBI, WEM, WSIC, and STAC. The exercise was based upon an earthquake scenario and included a dual-status command structure to command and control domestic operations for military support.

SIMCOM 2012: This was a one-day communications exercise focused on ensuring communications interoperability between emergency responders utilizing their mobile communication vehicles and trailers. Participants included the Wisconsin National Guard, numerous county emergency management and sheriff's agencies, state agencies, and other governmental and military entities. The intent of the exercise was to deploy, test, and troubleshoot communications interoperability.

National Guard Reaction Force Follow-On-Force Exercise (NGRF FoF): The Wisconsin National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF) is a combat ready arms force which, upon request from the governor or president, provides an initial force package of up to 125 personnel within eight hours and a follow-on force of up to 375 personnel within 24 hours. The NGRF completed a two-day exercise on October 14-15, 2011, at Ft. McCoy designed to validate its ability to provide follow-on forces to local authorities in the event of an emergency. The exercise scenario called for security support at the Kewaunee Nuclear

Power Plant due to a nuclear emergency declaration at the site. The NGRF demonstrated proficiency at roadblocks, check points, vehicle searches, and critical site security.

National Guard Reaction Force Validation: The Wisconsin National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF) validation exercise is designed to ensure that identified NGRF Unit(s) are trained and proficient at conducting Domestic Operations tasks prior to assuming mission responsibility. The 724th EN BN, currently identified as the WI NGRF unit, was successfully validated after demonstrating task proficiency during the NGRF Validation Exercise, which was conducted on June 19-21, 2012, at Camp Ripley, MN. The NGRF participated in scenarios such as establishing and maintaining communications, conducting roadblocks and checkpoints, conducting civil disturbance control, conducting critical site security, and conducting perimeter security while responding to a natural disaster in a small town environment. The exercise incorporated role players who served as town citizens and interacted with NGRF personnel.

CERFP Exercise Evaluation (EXEVAL): About 150 soldiers and airmen of Wisconsin's CERFP trained June 2-14, 2012, at Volk Field Combat Readiness Training Center, Camp Douglas, WI, before earning the certification on June 15, 2012. The CERFP certification program tests Army and Air National Guard members on their ability to successfully complete rescue efforts after natural or man-made disasters occur. The CERFP is divided into three teams: search and extraction, decontamination, and medical. The teams were evaluated on how well they worked together in simulated disaster-scenarios. The search and extraction team safely removed victims from the disaster zone. They worked in 40-minute work and rest cycles to prevent dehydration and exhaustion. The decontamination team worked quickly to ensure walking, non-walking, and military personnel were properly sprayed down to keep contamination confined to the disaster zone, allowing medical personnel to treat victims in a clean environment. The medical team was the last stop for the victims in the CERFP process. They provided the necessary treatment and checked vitals of everyone, including military personnel. Wisconsin became the 18th state to become CERFP certified.

Wisconsin Nuclear Power Plant Exercises: The Wisconsin Emergency Management Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) program is responsible for developing and maintaining Wisconsin's emergency plans to a nuclear incident and exercising those response plans with affected local communities for the nuclear power plants located at Kewaunee, WI and Point Beach near Two Rivers, WI. The Prairie Island Nuclear Power Plant, located in Red Wing, MN on the Wisconsin border, is also included in the response plans. These exercises are an opportunity for WING NGRF and Regional WING/WEM representatives to observe the County EOC. Additionally, WING Joint Staff Officers can observe the State EOC as they exercise their capabilities in response to a Radiological Emergency. On July 10, 2012, a full-scale exercise was conducted at the Prairie Island location. On April 17, 2012, a partial-scale exercise was conducted at the Point Beach location.

Joint Operations Center Continuity of Operations Exercise (COOPEX): The Wisconsin Joint Operations Center (WI-JOC) routine staff conducted a far-site Continuity of Operations (COOP) exercise at Volk Field, WI. The purpose of the exercise was to review and validate the WI-JOC'S ability for a planned far-site COOP scenario. The exercise, conducted November 8, 2011, demonstrated that all routine tasks and requirements could be accomplished using pre-identified alternative means of communication. The exercise was successfully completed and validated the WI-JOC's ability to communicate and operate while moving to a COOP site and establishing routine operations at the site.

54th Civil Support Team (CST) Training Proficiency Evaluation (TPE): What was previously known as External Evaluation is now the Training Proficiency Evaluation (TPE). Conducted by Army North (ARNORTH), the 54th CST is evaluated on their capabilities of performing their tactical mission in accordance

with the Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) manual. The 54th participates in a TPE every 18 months. On June 26 and 28 of 2012, the 54th CST participated in a practice TPE hosted by ARNORTH in Madison, WI and Coloma, WI. The team's next TPE will be March 11-15, 2013.

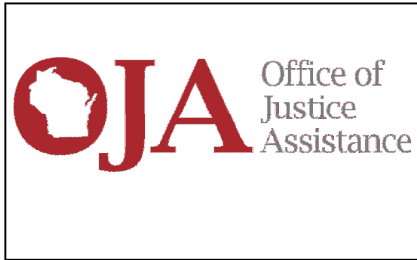
Cyber Exercise Participation: The Wisconsin National Guard had the opportunity to participate in two cyber related exercises to continue to prepare capabilities for the threat of a cyber attack. Cyber Storm IV (CS IV): the DHS National Cybersecurity Division (NCSO), Cyber Exercise Program (CEP) sponsored the CS IV: State Cyber Coordination Exercise on February 22-23, 2012. Approximately 150 representatives from nine states and the Multi-State Information Sharing & Analysis Center (MS-ISAC) participated in the exercise. The exercise primarily included players from their states' respective Departments of Revenue (DOR), Health and Human Services (HHS), Cyber Security, and Information Technology (IT) offices. CS IV provides the cyber incident response community with the opportunity to conduct focused exercises that evaluate specific capabilities.

National Level Exercise 2012 (NLE 2012) was sponsored by FEMA's National Exercise Division (NED) and included participation of all levels of government. NLE2012/Wisconsin provided the opportunity to exercise core capabilities as the State of Wisconsin transitioned from steady state operations to mitigation, response, and recovery activities. The State of Wisconsin focused on the shared responsibility of agencies within the State as defined in the Wisconsin Cyber Annex as well as the state's role in managing risk in cyberspace and responding with the Federal Government to a cyber event with national consequences as defined by the National Cyber Incident Response Plan.

WISCONSIN OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

HSC Representative: Executive Director John Murray

HSC Alternate: Lara Kenny



BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) is the state's administering agency for state and federal criminal justice and homeland security grant funds. The agency works to maximize the amount of federal funding directed to the state, and ensures that federal money is efficiently and effectively spent. OJA is responsible for establishing funding priorities, developing application criteria, awarding and disseminating grants, assessing project achievements and complying with federal program requirements. Several advisory groups and gubernatorial appointed commissions advise OJA on its programs and funding decisions. Statewide strategic plans and need

assessments—developed with stakeholder input—drive priority setting and strategic investment of federal dollars.

OJA applies for and manages the state's federal Homeland Security formula grant and other federal discretionary homeland security grants. OJA investment of Homeland Security funding is directly tied to priorities and needs identified in the state Homeland Security strategy. Deciding where to invest state homeland security dollars is a collaborative effort. Local fire and law enforcement agencies, emergency managers, tribal public safety, state agencies, non-profit organizations, and representatives from the private sector all advise OJA on needs and priorities through the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee. OJA manages its grants to ensure that every dollar is spent as intended and as efficiently as possible. OJA grant recipients provide a direct feedback loop for perceived local public safety priorities and successful projects that result in greater efficiency at lower cost.

OJA is also responsible for the statewide public safety interoperable communications system, assisting the Interoperability Council, coordinating and improving Wisconsin's justice information sharing capacity, continuing to support regional specialty response teams, and overseeing the federal excess property program.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Interoperable Communications

OJA is statutorily responsible for the operation of the statewide public safety interoperable communication system, and implementing the strategic vision of the Interoperability Council to improve all facets of interoperable communications in Wisconsin.

The initial focus has been on improving interoperable voice communications—an ongoing goal—additional stages will make progress towards improving broadband capacity for data and video interoperability.

OJA is operational administrator of the statewide interoperable communications system known as the Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications (WISCOM). OJA contracts with the State Patrol for the technical administration of WISCOM equipment. OJA facilitates the shared governance of the system through the representative Statewide System Management Group; assists counties and agencies that wish to use WISCOM for

all their daily radio traffic; provides support, training, and technical assistance for WISCOM users; and administers all user fees and contracts that fund the maintenance and operations of the system.

The Interoperability Council and OJA have been a driving force in the training, and credentialing, of All-Hazards Communication Unit Leaders and All-Hazards Communication Technicians. The All-Hazards Communications Technician (COMT) curriculum trains emergency responders on practices and procedures common to radio communication technicians during all-hazards emergency operations and help communications technicians work within the Incident Command System (ICS) organizational structure with standardized operational and technical procedures.

Supporting the work of the Interoperability Council

The State Interoperability Council provides leadership and strategic vision on the improvement of all facets of interoperable communications in Wisconsin, and is the primary statewide planning and governance body for communications interoperability in Wisconsin. Members of the Council represent key state and local stakeholders, and are appointed by the Governor. The Interoperability Council has several responsibilities set out in state statute, and has established four subcommittees to address particular communications issues.

The Interoperability Council has adopted the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP)—written by OJA in consultation with the public safety community—as the shared strategic vision of Wisconsin’s interoperable communications efforts. The Interoperability Council and OJA have also embraced a shared governance approach to encourage widespread support for achieving statewide interoperability by identifying and addressing the concerns, perspectives and any unique circumstances of the jurisdictions and organizations that will benefit most from interoperability.

Working Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee to prioritize use of Homeland Security dollars

OJA develops the Wisconsin Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) investment budget through outreach to the public safety and emergency management communities through a number of working groups and committees. OJA’s Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee is charged with providing recommendations and guidance to OJA on the development of the annual homeland security grant investment budget.

OJA works directly with a broad spectrum of emergency response agencies at all levels of government in developing investments to improve the state’s preparedness through planning, training, exercising, and the acquisition of specialized equipment. Projects funded in these Investment Justifications are reviewed and prioritized by the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee. The committee consists of representatives from local fire and law enforcement agencies, EMS, tribal public safety, state agencies, non-profits, and the private sector. Local representatives are appointed by the state’s public safety associations.

Wisconsin’s investments support the State Homeland Security Strategy, which is updated by the Homeland Security Council and approved by the Governor. The strategy serves as the guide for homeland security funding. In addition to supporting the statewide strategy, the investment budget is also designed to meet key federal grant requirements such as the allocation of at least 25% to law enforcement activities and a pass-through of 80% to local governments (met through a combination of direct grants and agreements between state and local agencies).

Continuing to improve justice information sharing capacity among state and local public safety and justice agencies

OJA's has primary responsibility for carrying out the state coordination of automated justice information systems among state and local criminal justice agencies (Wis. Stats. 16.971(9)). OJA's Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing (WIJIS) program provides a statewide strategic vision of justice information sharing as well as innovative technical solutions—such as the Justice Gateway and Workflow Services—that improve information sharing between law enforcement and justice agencies, and the flow of electronic information through the justice system.

Many systems scattered between state and local agencies make coordinating and sharing justice information difficult, but essential. The Justice Gateway is a web-based search tool that can access multiple data sources stored by local and state agencies in separate data systems at the same time. The Justice Gateway provides real time criminal justice data—some data that is available from no other source—to law enforcement and facilitates information sharing and collaboration across geographical and organizational boundaries. Authorized users can customize search criteria to quickly access contact, arrest, investigation, and case records for a given individual. With a single search, a user can access 8,400,000 (and growing) data pointer records from Circuit Courts, 69 District Attorney offices, and 181 local law enforcement agencies (including Milwaukee), Wisconsin State Patrol, and Wisconsin Conservation Wardens. Additional data sources from other state and local agencies are in the process of being added. The Justice Gateway is also the mechanism by which they contribute their incident information to the FBI's National Data Exchange (NDEX) system.

Workflow Services deals with routing of justice information among criminal justice professionals and criminal justice agencies.

Workflow Services improves the efficiency and accuracy of criminal justice records by facilitating the flow of electronic information and documents among justice professionals. Workflow Services is the mechanism used to transmit eCitations—and several other information exchanges like warrants, restraining orders, and no contact orders. Workflow Services is generic technology that is flexible enough to accommodate a wide variety of information sharing business processes. Workflow Services has multiple potential applications and is the platform for taking on new general purpose information sharing projects.

Continued support of regional specialty response teams

Strategic investment of Homeland Security funds have established eight regional SWAT and five regional Bomb teams that serve as statewide resources and improve Wisconsin's ability to respond to serious emergencies. Wisconsin's regional SWAT and bomb teams are a statewide tactical resource equipped and trained to respond to critical incidents anywhere in the state in approximately an hour. ALERT teams have standardized specialized equipment, follow the same operating procedures, and have standardized training in topics such as weapons of mass destruction, explosive breach, and hostage rescue.

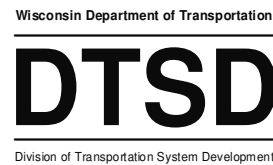
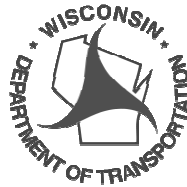
ALERT resources are distributed to ensure the greatest statewide coverage and minimize response times, regardless of where an incident may occur. ALERT teams are placed strategically throughout the state, with a minimum of one team in each Emergency Police Services (EPS) area. Activation of the teams is through EPS area directors—county sheriffs elected by their peers—using an approved protocol to ensure consistency throughout the state. These capabilities are deployed regularly throughout the state to assist local law enforcement.

The program is guided by an executive committee that provides strategic oversight. The ALERT Executive Committee has worked in partnership with OJA to establish tactical team standards (equipment and training) and standard operating procedures for regional SWAT teams. Through the work of the Executive Committee, Wisconsin may be unique in the nation in achieving this accomplishment for its regional team resources. While there are national standards for bomb teams, there are no standards—locally or nationally—for SWAT teams: what a team consists of, what expertise or equipment a team must have, or a standard operating procedure for how teams respond to incidents. OJA currently continues to provide staff support for the teams.

REPORTS FROM PARTNER AGENCIES

The following partner agencies are important to Wisconsin's homeland security and have provided valuable input to this 2012 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security:

- Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center
- Wisconsin Department of Transportation-Division of Transportation System Development
- Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene



SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN THREAT ANALYSIS CENTER (STAC)



BACKGROUND

The Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC), housed within the Milwaukee Police Department (MPD) Administration Building in Milwaukee, WI, is one of the 77 USDHS-recognized fusion centers and one of two fusion centers in the State of Wisconsin. The STAC operational area consists of the eight counties in southeastern Wisconsin; Milwaukee, Racine, Ozaukee, Washington, Waukesha, Jefferson, Walworth, and Kenosha. STAC operates under the leadership of the MPD and is a collaborative effort of all the partnered agencies providing resources, expertise, and information to the Center, with the goal of maximizing the ability to detect, prevent, apprehend, and respond to criminal and terrorist activity. STAC uses intelligence information with an “all crimes” approach. Further, STAC serves as a central location for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of law enforcement-related information, Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR), federal alerts, warnings, and terrorism-related intelligence reporting, as well as a variety of other information sources. STAC provides relevant and timely intelligence reporting to its local, state, and federal customers, to include law enforcement, first responders, emergency managers, government leaders, and private sector partners.

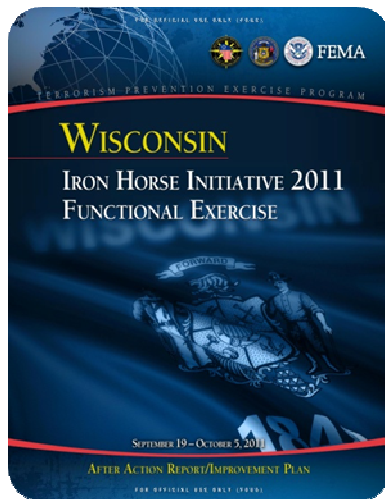
MAJOR INITIATIVES

Threat/Fusion Liaison Officer Program: The Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC), in collaboration with the Milwaukee Police Department Intelligence Fusion Center, has established Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) & Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) Programs for law enforcement, emergency services, government agencies, and the private sector throughout Southeastern Wisconsin to strengthen information sharing across the region. The TLO/FLO Programs create a regional network of personnel by combining multi-discipline resources linked to federal and state assets to enhance emergency response capabilities, and develop consistent protocols to provide a two-way flow of information. The STAC has trained 311 Threat Liaison Officers and 205 Fusion Liaison Officers.

InCOP 1 – Information Collection on Patrol (The Role of the Line Officer): This is a three-hour training program led by STAC and Milwaukee Police Department instructors. Topics covered include effective collection, The “2-Minute Interview”, Hyper-vigilance on Patrol, the Nationwide SAR Initiative, the role of fusion centers and the reporting process, the special problems of terrorism, the issues of criminal enterprise investigations, and an introduction to the Terrorist Screening Center. The STAC has trained 2,448 regional law enforcement officers. The Milwaukee Police Department has become the only law enforcement agency in the state to have all of its officers trained in InCOP 1. STAC, in cooperation with the Milwaukee Fire Department (MFD), has developed a training program for the fire and EMS sectors that will see the 800 personnel of the MFD trained in Suspicious Activity Reporting by the end of 2012. The STAC will continue to train all of the southeast Wisconsin law enforcement community in InCOP 1 and begin presenting “InCOP 2 – Build a Base (Source Development)”; a two-hour presentation that builds upon the techniques of effective collection and The “2-Minute Interview” to help line officers engage the skills of identifying and developing human information sources within their areas of assignment.

Nationwide SAR Initiative: The Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI) is a partnership among state, local, tribal, and federal agencies. This initiative provides law enforcement with another tool to combat crime and terrorism. The NSI establishes a national capacity for gathering, documenting, processing, analyzing, and sharing Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR) relating to terrorism —also referred to as the SAR process. The STAC has utilized an “All Crimes” SAR program since beginning operations in September of 2006 and has implemented the NSI-SAR process in Southeastern Wisconsin with the introduction of WiWATCH, an on-line presence for the public, enabling STAC to act as the principal recipient and collator of SAR information. This is in alignment with the National Strategy for Information Sharing which provides that fusion centers “will serve as the primary focal points with the state and local environment for the receipt and sharing of terrorism information.” In 2011, STAC received 194 Suspicious Activity Reports; of those, 92 met the criteria of a SAR as defined by the Information Sharing Environment Functional Standard 1.5 and entered into the SAR Vetting Tool for submission.

Preparedness Exercises: The purpose of the STAC preparedness exercises is to enhance overall prevention and response capabilities of law enforcement and other response agencies in Southeast Wisconsin through the conduct of exercises that evaluate intelligence and information sharing capabilities and improve participants’ ability to detect, prevent, and respond to criminal and terrorist-related activity. In 2011, STAC developed and participated in a number of exercises, among them were: National Level BioWatch TTX, Joint Eagle TTX, National Level Exercise Vigilant Guard, and Regional Exercise Patriot 2011. In response to the events that occurred in Mumbai, India, STAC developed the 2011 Iron Horse Initiative which was a series of exercises that included a tabletop exercise, a functional exercise and a full-scale exercise that provided participants with an opportunity to evaluate current terrorism prevention concepts, plans, and capabilities for potential synchronized small-arms attacks against soft targets in Milwaukee, WI. The exercise focused on allowing federal, state, local, and other homeland security partners to address associated prevention, response, and recovery issues in the region.



The tragic event of August 5, 2012 at the Sikh Temple of Wisconsin forced Iron Horse (IH) participants to put lessons learned to the test. STAC and its host agency, Milwaukee Police Department, deployed over 100 officers and detectives to assist in the response and investigation. Many of those who responded; SWAT, negotiators, detectives, investigators, bomb technicians, and intelligence personnel, from various federal, state, and local agencies had participated in Iron Horse. Some positive outcomes are outlined below:

- Intelligence personnel from STAC and FBI were able to effectively share information with numerous response agencies, developing a common information environment in which the threat could be identified and information about the adversary transmitted to operational components. Available information on the adversary was effectively mapped enabling the initiation of further operations.
- Roles and responsibilities during a response to an active shooter were clearly defined during the Iron Horse exercise between agency-based command post, forward deployed command post, Intelligence Operations Center and operational personnel at the scene; eliminating much of the “...who’s in charge...” confusion often seen at an incident of this magnitude.
- The main function of the Iron Horse exercise was to evaluate the process of a jointly managed situation, involving local, state, and federal partners. Although this exercise was a good way for self-evaluation within our

individual teams, it was designed as a no fault exercise to evaluate our systems and processes, and not individual performance.

- The role, value, and success of the fusion center in today's law enforcement environment are as much about the information-sharing as it is about the processes in place. We must possess knowledge and familiarity of our capabilities and deficiencies as a whole, so that responsibilities and expectations can be assigned and realized.
- The Iron Horse exercise proved its value in recognizing communication as the most critical component. The Iron Horse exercise was successful because it began working on the identified requirements of trust and communication, as the key to success.

Special Event Support: Special event operations involved multiple levels of government (federal, state, or local) and multiple disciplines and specializations. The size and complexity of event operations depends on the size and nature of the event itself. The amount of support provided by STAC to special events depends upon the size of the event and/or the perceived threat to the event. The various products that STAC provides related to special events includes: "Dignitary Visit Notification" which come in the form of an email to affected stakeholders (i.e. Vice Presidential visit); a Pre-Event Brief, which is a two-page document that provides a jurisdiction with notification of an event and a brief assessment of the violence potential associated with that event; and Special Event Threat Assessments (SETAs) that are provided to convey potential threat information relative to a specific events, such as Summerfest.

STAC support for many events goes beyond the drafting of products. Depending on various factors such as the size of the event, the number of persons expected to attend an event, dignitaries in attendance or threat, STAC will provide additional support. This support may include: Intelligence Operations Center; Field Support Team; Hazardous Devices Unit; Major Incident Response Team (this unit can provide a large number of officers to the field for crowd control or other law enforcement needs); and a Tactical Enforcement Unit (MPD SWAT personnel that are provided if needed).

Events Supported in 2011:

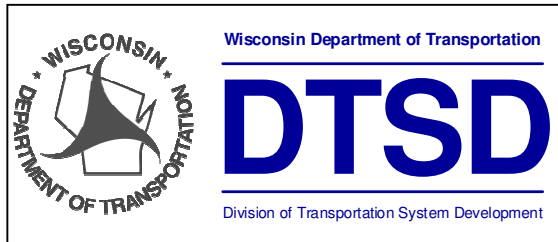
- EAA Air Venture
- Milwaukee Air and Water Show
- 133rd National Guard Association of the United States
- Summerfest
- WI National Guard Family Program Conference
- Major League Baseball Playoffs
- Milwaukee Bucks Regular Season
- NASCAR
- Indy Race
- POTUS
- V/POTUS
- Dignitaries that include presidential cabinet-level personnel, senators, congressmen, etc.
- Juneteenth Day

Infrastructure Protection: STAC performs a variety of functions with respect to critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR) protection. STAC Infrastructure Protection personnel assemble and lead teams that conduct threat and vulnerability assessments throughout the region; they are at the

center of CI/KR identification and protection program. STAC conducted two training session in 2011 in the use of the USDHS Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS) and in 2012 will be the first fusion center in the nation to train corporate asset managers in the use of the system.

- **ACAMS:** ACAMS is a secure, online database and database management platform that allows for the collection and management of CI/KR asset data; the cataloguing, screening, and sorting of this data; the production of tailored infrastructure reports; and the development of a variety of pre- and post-incident response plans useful to strategic and operational planners and tactical commanders. In 2011, STAC Infrastructure Protection personnel Completed 83 assessments on infrastructure in southeastern Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION-DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT



BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) – Division of Transportation System Development (DTSD) is comprised of transportation professionals providing leadership in planning, development, and operation of safe, reliable, and efficient multimodal transportation systems. DTSD performs its activities in partnership and collaboration with the Wisconsin Division of State Patrol (WSP), tribal, county, local, and private sector agencies. DTSD enhances the opportunities for economic development by incorporating local communities' needs and seeking input from diverse stakeholders.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Statewide Expansion of Field Equipment and Services within the Statewide Traffic Operations Center (STOC): The STOC is a traveler-focused, performance-driven network of partnerships and technologies charged with monitoring, operating, and maintaining traffic management and traveler information systems on a twenty-four hour, seven day a week basis. The STOC acts as the hub of real-time and near real-time data collection. State-of-the-art field device technology and monitoring ensures the motoring public with the safest and most well-managed road system possible. The STOC also provides emergency response agencies with a single, toll-free number to report transportation infrastructure problems and traffic incidents that occur on state-maintained highways. The following are major STOC initiatives:

- **Deploy Additional Field Equipment throughout the State** - An 11% increase of closed-circuit television camera installations; a 7% increase in speed/volume roadway detector installations; a 17% increase of permanent overhead message board installations; a 10% increase of portable message board installations; and a 2% increase in ramp meter installations.
- **ITSNet Communication Network** - A robust optical fiber communications network that supports traffic operations, intelligent transportation systems (ITS), security, and emergency communications. In 2011 and early 2012, the DTSD expanded this vital communications network. New optical fiber installations were conducted on interstate and state highway construction projects. The major construction projects during this time were I-94 between Milwaukee and the Illinois state border and the State Highway 53 corridor between Eau Claire and Superior. Many additional miles of optical fiber installations are anticipated for the remainder of 2012 and 2013.
- **Traffic Incident Notification (TIA)** - The TIA is a web-based system accessible by both the



STOC and the DSP which helps improve communication between the agencies. Both agencies are able to quickly send e-mail alerts for higher impact traffic incidents. The TIA system has experienced a 16% increase statewide on reported incidents.

- **Extended Duration Incidents (EDIs)** - In an effort to establish a consistent approach for reviewing incidents that have the most significant impact on the state highway system, DOT implemented an EDI after action review process. Best practices and lessons learned captured during each after action review were compiled and shared with DOT's public safety partners. Some examples of best practices are: use of unified command; use of high-visibility safety apparel by first responders; utilization of work zone traffic control devices to assist with incident scene management; as well as assigning personnel to key locations and maintaining traffic flow on emergency alternate routes.
- **5-1-1** - Wisconsin's 5-1-1 Traveler Information System provides real-time traveler information that can be accessed primarily via the phone system, by dialing 5-1-1, or by visiting the www.511wi.gov website. The system experiences significant spikes in usage, showing that it is highly utilized by the motoring public during weather events such as winter weather or flooding as well as when there are major incidents on the state highway network. The 5-1-1 phone lines have received over 1,000,000 phone calls since the system's launch in 2008.

A future enhancement to the current 5-1-1 system will be a "Hazard Reporting Hotline" routed directly to the STOC Control Room. This hotline will provide the motoring public with the instant capability to report hazards occurring anywhere on the transportation infrastructure. This enhancement will provide quicker notification by the control room to the proper authorities so that a remediation of the hazard can occur with undue delay.

In 2011, an emergency fallback plan was developed that includes a three-tiered approach to the website display depending on the magnitude of the situation to improve performance of the main 5-1-1 website during peak use. This improvement will provide more flexibility to keep the 5-1-1 website operational in periods of high demand and low bandwidth situations.

5-1-1 has been widely branded throughout the Department in coordination with more traditional public information efforts. Social media is being utilized to provide traffic alerts and other traveler information to the public through Twitter accounts for each region. Efforts are also underway to consolidate select construction project sites within the 5-1-1 branding. This 5-1-1 Construction Projects site is expected to be launched in July 2012 with the Zoo Interchange Project as its first project.

The 5-1-1 Traveler Information System had the following usage in 2011:

- Total 5-1-1 Website Visits: 1,378,945
- Total 5-1-1 Phone Calls: 231,671
- Total 5-1-1 Twitter Followers: 1,357
- Total 5-1-1 Tweets: 3,524



Participation in the Threat/Fusion Liaison Officer (TLO/FLO) Program: In the fall of 2012 and spring of 2013, personnel assigned to the STOC Control Room will receive their initial training from the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) in the TLO/FLO program. As the "eyes" of the state

highway system, the STOC Control Room operators are in an ideal position to observe hazards occurring in real or near-real time and report those hazards to the appropriate agencies.

Enhance Statewide Communications Interoperability: In the spring of 2012, the equipment necessary for operation of the Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communication (WISCOM) was installed in the STOC Control Room. WISCOM will provide instant communication between the STOC Control Room and first responder agencies such as State Patrol troopers, DTSD Regional Incident Management Coordinators (RIMCs), law enforcement, fire, and EMS personnel to incidents occurring on the state highway system.

Implementation of Innovative Internet Communication Architecture: The STOC Control Room will participate with the Wisconsin State Patrol in the implementation and use of the Mobile Architecture for Communications Handling (MACH) platform. MACH is a secure communication platform that provides an improved Global Positioning System capability. A wide variety of resource needs can be readily identified, staged, and deployed more efficiently. This will shorten response times and save lives during critical incidents and other emergencies.

Expansion and Support of the DOT Emergency Transportation Operations (ETO) Program: The ETO program encompasses an all-hazards approach and provides the structure for DOT's emergency responses. It is a coordinated, integrated, and performance-oriented approach to operating the transportation system and supporting functions during emergencies. Accountability is one of the cornerstones of the ETO program and it ensures that an emergency response meets DOT's policy, goals, and objectives.

A full-time statewide ETO program manager position was filled on April 12, 2011. This position is staffed at the STOC. The ETO program manager is responsible for: identifying training needs and conducting training programs to fill those gaps; maintaining contact lists and positional guidelines; completion of the annual report; monitoring federal homeland security and FEMA requirements; coordination of after action reviews; and assisting with threat and vulnerability assessments.

In the interest of homeland security, the ETO program manager works closely with the Wisconsin State Patrol, Wisconsin Emergency Management, the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC), the Transportation Infrastructure Security Group, the Inter-Agency Working Group, Department of Natural Resources, and the National Weather Service.

Continued Development of a Threat and Vulnerability Assessment to Address the Flooding Potential to Wisconsin's Interstate and State Highway System: A priority of the DOT ETO program manager is the development of a tool which will identify segments of Wisconsin's state highway system that are at risk of flooding during 100-year rain storm events. The ultimate goal of this tool will be automatic alerts to the STOC Control Room in those events where flood or flash flood warnings may impact those identified segments of the state highway system. This alerting process will allow DOT to proactively notify the appropriate emergency managers and county highway operators of the impending danger.

Continuation of ETO-Specific Training and Exercises: During the spring of 2012, tabletop exercises were conducted in each of the five DOT regions. The focus of training was managing multi-vehicle crash scenes caused by low visibility conditions, e.g. fog and smoke. A training emphasis in the northwest and north central regions was wildfires with instruction assistance provided by the Department of Natural Resources. Future training sessions will include invitations to other state, tribal, county, and local agencies with mutual homeland security concerns.

Development of Joint Division Command Staff Peer Exchanges (JDCSPE): The first JDCSPE was held in November of 2011. Participating in the peer exchange were management representatives from the Division of Transportation System Development (DTSD) Central Office and the five regional offices along with supervisors from each of the seven Wisconsin State Patrol posts including Division headquarters and the Academy. The peer exchange provided management within the DTSD and DSP an effective forum for sharing best practices and lessons learned. It is anticipated that future peer exchanges will occur twice a year.

Participation in the Joint Systems Operations Oversight Committee (JSOOC) Meetings: The Joint Systems Operations Oversight Committee (JSOOC) is responsible for guiding activities associated with the management of the ETO Program. The committee provides executive-level guidance and direction and consists of representatives from the Division of Transportation System Development (DTSD), the Wisconsin State Patrol, and the Office of Public Affairs (OPA). The JSOOC meets on a monthly basis.

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE



BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH) provides clinical, water, and other environment and industrial hygiene analytical services as well as specialized public health procedures, reference testing, training, technical assistance, and consultation for private and public health agencies. WSLH is part of the University of Wisconsin-Madison; its technicians perform research and instruction related to public and environmental health protection.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Maintaining, Testing, and Emergency Response Capability and Capacity. The WSLH fulfills Priority #3 of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy – Emergency Response Capability by the following initiatives:

- **Bioterrorism and Other Diseases of Public Health Importance:** The WSLH maintains comprehensive diagnostic testing capability, capacity, and proficiency for priority agents of bioterrorism, influenza and other respiratory pathogens, food borne and community-acquired agents of gastroenteritis and vaccine-preventable diseases of high consequence (e.g. measles). Testing supports both outbreak response and laboratory-based surveillance, with many specimens submitted for further characterization from clinical laboratories and rapid testing sites.

The WSLH also maintains a collaborative relationship with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection Laboratory, the Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, the Wisconsin National Guard 54th Civil Support Team, and the City of Milwaukee Health Department Laboratory to provide integrated laboratory services for homeland security.

- **Chemical Terrorism and Chemical Emergencies:** WSLH maintains clinical testing capability for more than 40 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) identified threat agents and recently validated a method for α -amanitin (mushroom poison) in an exercise situation. Multiple instrument availability and increases to trained staff have enhanced capacity. Capabilities were tested by successful participation in three exercises during the past year, one of which required method development followed by multi-day 24-hour testing. An equipment loan program has been maintained to provide reliable field instrumentation and interpretation services to the Division of Public Health.
- **Collaboration with Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams, the Wisconsin National Guard 54th Civil Support Team (CST), and the United States Postal Inspector:** In collaboration with the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams and Wisconsin Emergency Management, WSLH has monitored changes to the hazmat response structure in Wisconsin and provided training on specimen collection, packaging, and other WSLH-supported resources to three of the regional teams during the year. WSLH also maintains a collaborative relationship and regular communication with the 54th Civil Support Team and the Office of the U.S. Postal Inspector as well as the Wisconsin Poison Center.

Public Health and Medical Systems Integration: The WSLH fulfills Priority #6 – Public Health and Medical Systems Integration as well as Priority #3 of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy – Emergency Response Capability by the following initiatives:

- **Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network:** The WSLH facilitates and maintains a network of 130+ hospital and clinical laboratories in Wisconsin known as the Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network (WCLN). The WSLH sponsors activities such as regional meetings, technical workshops and conferences as well as audio conferences that provide refresher training and technical updates for WCLN members. These events also provide opportunities for networking among laboratories, infection preventionists, and local public health department officials.

The WSLH continues to focus on maintaining current clinical laboratory contact information in our database and testing WCLN communication systems as the ability for rapid communication among WCLN members and health partners is critical to emergency response. The WSLH conducts a twice yearly exercise with the clinical laboratories to practice their skill in rule-out testing of possible biological threat agents. This skill is essential for a prompt emergency response to an overt or covert biological event.

- **Electronic Laboratory Test Results Reporting/Automated and Web-Based Data Entry:** In collaboration with the Division of Public Health (Wisconsin Department of Health Services), the WSLH continues to assist clinical and hospital laboratories to implement electronic laboratory reporting. This enables these laboratories to quickly provide lab test result data for reportable diseases to state and local public health departments. Public health can then more rapidly respond to diseases and outbreaks of public health significance.

STATE OF WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY STRATEGY 2012-2015 OVERVIEW

Wisconsin faces a wide array of risks from natural and other hazards. Historically, flooding and tornadoes are the most frequent and damaging natural hazards in the state, followed by severe winter storms and wildfires. Since 2007, flooding has been the major cause of damage in the state, and the widespread flooding in 2008 was the most expensive disaster in state history. Wisconsin also averages 23 tornadoes a year and ranks 17th nationally in frequency and number of fatalities.

In June 2012, a severe thunderstorm dumped 8-10 inches of rain over northwestern Wisconsin causing significant damage to homes, businesses, infrastructure, and roads. The University of Wisconsin-Superior was hit particularly hard sustaining water damage to 14 state-owned buildings including the library and power plant. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) issued a major disaster declaration for Ashland, Bayfield, and Douglas Counties as well as the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, making assistance available to local and tribal governments affected by the June 2012 floods. The assistance will help communities recover some of the costs incurred through fighting the floods, protecting citizens and repairing infrastructure.

On top of flooding in northwestern Wisconsin, much of the state was significantly impacted by drought conditions ranging from abnormally dry to extreme. In July 2012, the U.S. Department of Agriculture designated 23 counties as a natural disaster due to drought, providing assistance to Wisconsin farmers. A State Interagency Drought Working Group, made up of representatives from agencies represented on the Council, was established to address issues concerning water resources, agriculture losses, and wildfires. With the growing season now complete, this group continues to monitor for potential emerging drought issues.

In addition to natural disasters, Wisconsin's risks include hazardous materials incidents along transportation corridors and pipelines, and in areas which store and use quantities of those hazardous materials. A working group of state officials led by Wisconsin Emergency Management annually tracks and updates Wisconsin's statewide assessment of critical infrastructure. Wisconsin's most critical infrastructure includes electrical utilities, large water systems, pipelines, information technology and communications infrastructure, the food and agriculture industries, critical manufacturing, and large public gathering sites.

The state also recognizes the concentration of risk in Wisconsin's highest population centers, particularly Milwaukee and Madison. A recent comprehensive long-term study of the nexus between crime and terrorism in the U.S. notes that terrorist activities have concentrated in certain "hot spots." In addition, data on the distance between where a terrorist lives and conducts pre-operational activity or attacks indicates that terrorists will limit their activity to approximately 50-200 miles distance, making the southeast and southwest regions' proximity to Chicago and the west-central region's proximity to Minneapolis an additional risk factor.

Wisconsin's investments take a statewide all-hazards approach in order to most effectively address a distributed array of risks. Any incident that occurs will require that responders are able to work within a NIMS framework, have the ability to communicate with each other, have proper experience from training and exercising, and access to properly vetted information. Specialized emergency response capabilities such as SWAT, bomb, and collapse rescue are also available statewide.

Lastly, the implementation of Wisconsin's investments will use risk-based allocation methodologies that take into account areas of concentrated risk in high-population areas in the southern portion of the state. On or before December 31, 2012, the state will assess risk by conducting a comprehensive Threat and Hazardous Incident Risk Assessment (THIRA). The THIRA tool will enhance the state's understanding of its threats and hazards and how the impacts may vary according to time of occurrence, season, location, and other community or regional factors. This assessment will help the state establish informed and defensible capability targets.

WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY STRATEGY UPDATE





The new Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy is a collaborative interagency effort to chart the direction of Wisconsin's homeland security from 2012-2015. It focuses on prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts. The strategy is guided by homeland security issues and creates a framework for the allocation of state and federal resources.

The following agencies are responsible for implementing the strategy:

- Wisconsin Department of Administration (COOP/COG)
- Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)
- Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP)
- Wisconsin Department of Health Services-Division of Public Health (DHS)
- Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI-WSIC)
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs (DMA)
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin National Guard (WING)
- Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA)
- Wisconsin Department of Transportation-Division of Wisconsin State Patrol (WSP)

The strategy contains multiple objectives which correspond to individual priorities and goals. This year, the annual report provides a review of these objectives and their projected completion dates (starting on page 70). To create this review, agencies were asked to issue self-assessments and offer commentary when appropriate.

Progress symbols:

	Completed
	Partially Completed
	Planning Phase/Starting Phase
	Ongoing (a repetitive process in flux with regular reviews; no designated end date)

Please note: The text describing some of the objectives was updated to ensure accuracy. To read the original objectives, please refer to the 2009 – 2011 Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy ([located at http://homelandsecurity.wi.gov](http://homelandsecurity.wi.gov)).

Outline of Priorities and Goals from the State of Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy

Priority 1: Information Sharing and Analysis

- Goal 1.1: Improve Intelligence Information Sharing and Analysis.
- Goal 1.2: Maximize Usage of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Capabilities.
- Goal 1.3: Ensure Public Information and Awareness.

Priority 2: Critical Infrastructure / Key Resources Protection

- Goal 2.1: Counter Threats to Agriculture and Food Safety.
- Goal 2.2: Build Public-Private Partnerships that Enhance Infrastructure Protection and Resilience.

Priority 3: Emergency Response Capability

- Goal 3.1: Leverage Training Programs to Increase the Capability of Local/Tribal Jurisdictions, State Agencies, Volunteer Organizations, and Private Industry to Prepare for, Prevent, Respond to, Mitigate Damage from, and Recover from Natural and Man-Made Emergencies through Multi-Discipline and Multi-Jurisdiction Coordination in Accordance with NIMS.
- Goal 3.2: Improve Training Facilities.
- Goal 3.3: Ensure Efficient Regional Response.
- Goal 3.4: Maintain Exercises to Improve Plans and Readiness.

Priority 4: Communications Interoperability

- Goal 4.1: Support the Implementation of the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) that was First Developed and Approved by the State Interoperability Executive Council in 2007. The SCIP is Updated Annually using a Stakeholder Input Process. The SCIP Supports a Number of Short-Term and Long-Term Goals to Improve Interoperability.

Priority 5: Continue the Implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Framework (NRF) Mandated by Presidential Policy Decision 8-National Preparedness (PPD-8)

- Goal 5.1: Implement the Frameworks Outlined in PPD-8 and Continue to Comply with State and Federal NIMS requirements.
- Goal 5.2: Develop and Sustain Incident Management Teams (IMTs).
- Goal 5.3: Promote the Development of Guidance, Protocols, and Systems to Facilitate Regional Deployment of Response Assets, Information Exchange, and Incident Management.
- Goal 5.4: Establish a Statewide Credentialing System.

Priority 6: Public Health and Medical Systems Integration

- Goal 6.1: Enhance an Emergency Response System in the State.

Priority 7: Mass Evacuation and Shelter

- Goal 7.1: Continue Ongoing Statewide Preparedness Efforts by Improving Plans and Identifying Additional Resources to Better Utilize Facilities for Mass Evacuation and Shelter during a Man-Made or Natural Emergency.

Priority 8: Maintain Continuity of Government Services (COG)

- Goal 8.1: Maintain Continuity of Government (COG) through Establishment and Testing of Continuity of Government Plans.
- Goal 8.2: Maintain Continuity of Operations and Services at State Agencies through Improvement and Strengthening of Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plans.

Priority 9: Citizen Participation

- Goal 9.1: Foster Citizen Participation in Emergency Volunteer Activities Across the State.

Priority 10: Department of Military Affairs Support to Civil Authorities


- Goal 10.1: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities- Coordination, Liaison, and Education.
- Goal 10.2: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities – Employing WING Assets and Capabilities.
- Goal 10.3: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities – WMD/CBRNE.






Priority 11: Cyber Preparedness

- Goal 11.1: Individual Cyber Preparedness.
 - Goal 11.2: Cyber Response Capability.
 - Goal 11.3: Evaluate, Revise, and Socialize the Wisconsin Cyber Annex.
 - Goal 11.4: Counter Cyber Terrorism.
 - Goal 11.5: Develop and Implement Information Technology Service Continuity Management (ITSCM) Plans for the Department of Administration and the Department of Military Affairs Critical Systems.
 - Goal 11.6: Improve Cyber Situational Awareness and Information Sharing.
 - Goal 11.7: Develop Avenues for Ongoing Cyber Education.
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REVIEW OF CORRESPONDING OBJECTIVES

Goal 1.1: Improve Intelligence Information Sharing and Analysis*Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI-WSIC)*

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.1.1	<p>As intelligence and information sharing grows, so must our diligence in protecting privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties of our citizens. All compilation, utilization, and dissemination of personal data by fusion centers must conform to requirements of applicable state and federal laws, regulations and, to the greatest extent practicable, the Fair Information Practice. Therefore, WSIC and STAC have both developed Privacy Policies incorporating 28 CFR Part 23 guidance to govern each center's receipt, retention, and dissemination of information. Proudly, the Privacy Policy of each center has been reviewed and approved by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. In addition, the Information Sharing Environment Functional Standard 1.5 strengthens privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections regarding suspicious activity reporting.</p> <p>The intent of these procedures is to abide by all privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties guidance issued as part of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, National Fusion Center Guidelines and the Nationwide SAR Initiative. Whether providing Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR) with a nexus to Wisconsin or participating with WSIC and STAC by virtue of submitting, receiving, or disseminating SAR information, criminal intelligence or criminal investigative information, SLTT agencies are</p>		Ongoing	Fusion center personnel are required to receive annual privacy training.

	required to adhere to the requirements of the Privacy Policies.			
Objective 1.1.2	The WSIC intends to continue its outreach in the areas of privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties by developing a privacy review board. This board will represent partnerships with federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement as well as public and private sector stakeholders including the media. The board will be developed through a sub-committee of the WSIC governance board and will report on policy matters related to homeland security, privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. Once established, the subcommittee will report to the chair of the WSIC governance board. It is expected the subcommittee and its recommendations to the chair for a privacy review board will be completed in calendar year 2013.		2013	The WSIC intends to coordinate outreach through the WSIC Privacy Officer, an Assistant Attorney General (AAG) with the Wisconsin Department of Justice and the DOJ's Public Information Officer. Leveraging their knowledge, skills, abilities and contacts will be important as the WSIC begins to build a framework to increase transparency and ensure compliance with the WSIC's privacy policy.
Objective 1.1.3	Continue to add new local law enforcement agencies to the Justice Gateway. By the end of 2012, the Gateway will be used as a search tool by 75% of law enforcement agencies and will receive data from 50% of law enforcement agencies.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 1.1.4	Continue to add new data sources to the Justice Gateway, including three additional State of Wisconsin data sources. The Gateway will also share information with at least one contiguous state's system and the FBI's Law Enforcement National Data Exchange (NDEx) system by 2013.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 1.1.5	Achieve the capability to share photos through the Justice Gateway, and include mapping applications that allows geographic information to be displayed by 2013.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 1.1.6	As the Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) program grows, the WSIC will seek continue to expand active membership over the next five years. Additionally, the WSIC will expand its cadre of TLO instructors from the ranks of experienced TLOs to allow for regional training events more responsive to local demands.		Ongoing	To date, the WSIC has trained over 750 TLOs and 60 FLOs. In addition, the WSIC and the Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) have trained over 3400 line officers in terrorism prevention and how to identify suspicious activities indicative of crime and terrorism.





Objective 1.1.7	<p>In response to the private sector's desire to engage in protective measures, the WSIC hired a coordinator for the Wisconsin Crime Alert Network (WCAN). The WCAN is a public-private partnership that allows law enforcement agencies to send out crime alert bulletins to businesses and the public about crime directly pertaining to one's business or physical environment. The WCAN coordinator intends to rapidly develop this network across the state and significant work is already underway.</p> <p>In addition, the WSIC will continue to engage with and educate public and private sector stakeholders to enhance and reinforce longstanding homeland security partnerships. Whenever possible, the WSIC's outreach to these partners will be delivered and expanded as requested to ensure all stakeholders remain engaged.</p>	○	Ongoing	To date, WCAN has enrolled and trained over 3000 law enforcement officers, businesses and members of the general public. In addition, 322 WCAN alerts have been issued playing a critical role in solving 12 cases.
Objective 1.1.8	Currently, the WSIC intends to move to expanded hours of operation if or when staffing allows. Currently, the WSIC hours of operation are 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday with on-call and roll-over messaging to supervisors, agents, and analysts outside of these hours.	●	Completed 2011	The WSIC currently employs a rotating weekly "duty analyst" desk position. The duty analyst is available by cellular telephone during the week and is responsible for after-hours on-call coverage augmenting support provided by the Wisconsin State Patrol dispatch center at the DeForest Post. Through the duty analyst on-call position, the weekend on-call position, the WSIC telephone roll-over messaging system, support from DOJ's TIME System Control Center (TSCC), the WCAN messaging network and other auto-forwarding features from the WSIC e-mail inbox, a virtual 24x7x365 capability has been achieved to meet the WSIC's mission.
Objective 1.1.9	Through use of a Mobile Support Unit (MSU), the WSIC is able to provide field-based intelligence support, criminal investigative support, and other critical communications support to incident commanders and on-scene investigators. WSIC analysts and agents are able to provide federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement and other "first responders" with access to a variety of systems and tools not previously available from	○	Ongoing	None.

the field.			
Objective 1.1.10	The WSIC continues to leverage and use Wisconsin E-Sponder® Express during active investigations and exercises as a means to receive and disseminate information in support of incident commanders, on-scene investigators, analysts, and agents. In partnership with Wisconsin Emergency Management, WSIC will help field a recently-updated map viewer in Wisconsin E-Sponder® Express. WSIC intends to test and incorporate this new mapping interface in 2012.	● Completed 2012	The WSIC has transitioned to using the FBI's Law Enforcement Online (LEO) Virtual Command Center (VCC) for real-time situational awareness, collaboration, asset management, personnel response, and visualizing the common operating picture along with the WCAN alerts for messaging. While use of the Wisconsin E-Sponder® Express system has been discontinued, WSIC analysts still maintain proficiency with Wisconsin E-Sponder® when coordinating with Wisconsin Emergency Management.

Goal 1.2: Maximize Usage of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Capabilities

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs (DMA)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.2.1	Develop a statewide homeland security GIS strategic plan that includes a vision on how to collect and distribute critical information, such as critical infrastructure locations, updated aerial photos, and locally-derived information such as road closures and land use planning helpful to emergency management professionals, first responders, and law enforcement officials. The Department of Military Affairs (DMA) will lead this effort in coordination with the State Geographic Information Officer (GIO), State Cartographer, Wisconsin Geographic Information Coordination Council (WIGICC), State Agency Geographic Information Coordination Team (SAGIC), and federal and local government partners.		Summer 2013	The Homeland Security GIS vision was initially established in 2010. Some significant activities have taken place at the federal level that will allow Wisconsin to better align a state GIS strategy. The vision needs updating as well as a written action plan. Currently, there is discussion about a major shift in how GIS can be used to support larger response operations such as Superstorm Sandy.
Objective 1.2.2	Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) will acquire an updated and robust map viewer in Wisconsin E-Sponder®. WEM continues to promote and encourage the use of Wisconsin E-Sponder® to all state homeland security stakeholders as a way to access GIS base data and incident-related information as well as collaborative map creation and file sharing.		Spring 2013	WEM has acquired an updated and robust map viewer in Wisconsin E-Sponder. The map viewer will be deployed when Wisconsin E-Sponder® is upgraded to the 2010 SharePoint platform. That upgrade is anticipated in Spring 2013.
Objective 1.2.3	Develop a coordination plan with neighboring states on how to incorporate cross-border GIS information and make it available within the Wisconsin E-Sponder® portal.		Ongoing	Wisconsin interacts with counterpart GIS staff in the FEMA Region V states as well as Iowa. This interaction includes quarterly emails and teleconferences as well as a yearly workshop. Access to the GIS-based datasets is available through the DMA GIS website.
Objective 1.2.4	Develop a gap analysis identifying a priority list of data layers, custodianship, and recommendations on data development needed to support homeland security.		Completed	None.

Objective 1.2.5	Develop, test, and deliver a real-time emergency road closure tool within the Wisconsin E-Sponder® map viewer to assist in the rerouting of emergency vehicles and other resources. Wisconsin Emergency Management, Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) and local government should work together to identify the best method for identifying, collecting, and reporting the closing of all public roads and displaying them in the Wisconsin E-Sponder® map viewer. Additionally, WEM and DOT should examine how the 5-1-1 travel information (e.g. winter road conditions, traffic cameras) can be displayed in the Wisconsin E-Sponder® map viewer.		Spring 2013	A road closure tool has been developed in the Wisconsin E-Sponder® map viewer. The DOT 5-1-1 travel information is displayed in Wisconsin E-Sponder® through a link on the E-Sponder® main page. The road closure tool will be deployed when Wisconsin E-Sponder® is upgraded to the 2010 SharePoint platform. That upgrade is anticipated in Spring 2013. WEM, DMA, and DOT will explore options on extending 5-1-1 information for consumption by other technology platforms such as web mapping viewers like E-Sponder® and the JOC web map.
Objective 1.2.6	Ensure geospatial redundancy in the event of a catastrophic loss at either the state data center or DMA. Servers for Wisconsin E-Sponder® are located at professionally owned and operated server centers.		Completed	All infrastructure (storage entities) is in place. The equipment is communicating between DMA and Camp Williams. Workflow process (real time replication at Camp Williams of specified data created at DMA) is complete.
Objective 1.2.7	Promote the use and implementation of GIS visualization, data collection and updating, modeling, and analysis capabilities to support response activities in state and local government. Identify standards and processes that can be used as a way to efficiently support National Incident Management System (NIMS) activities. Incorporate GIS into exercise activities.		Ongoing	This objective is an ongoing activity with no end date. WI-JOC has deployed a first generation Common Operating Picture (COP) viewer. The viewer was successfully tested during the Patriot 2012 exercise. Funding has been secured to develop a second generation COP viewer which will also support mobile based platforms.
Objective 1.2.8	Work with the State GIO, State Cartographer, Wisconsin View Program, Wisconsin Geographic Information Coordination Council (WIGICC), State Agency GIS Coordination Team (SAGIC), federal, and local government to develop a statewide land imaging strategy that includes a sustainable and recurring aerial photo collection program. The strategy should identify emergency funds to support the collection and processing of satellite resources, three-dimensional mapping, and high resolution aerial photography during the response and recovery phase of an emergency.		Spring 2013	Business plan development is currently ongoing and will be completed by Spring of 2013.

Goal 1.3: Ensure Public Information and Awareness

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.3.1	Continue to operate an effective Joint Information System (JIS) during emergencies to provide timely and accurate information to the public. Coordinate public information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners. Improve public information by exploring new technology messaging services and continue to train public information officers in the State Emergency Operations Center.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 1.3.2	Continue to upgrade and promote online resources such as social media and the WEM website. During most disasters and emergencies, the WEM website becomes the primary website for the State of Wisconsin to provide press releases, situation reports, brochures, links, and other public safety information.		Ongoing	Wisconsin Emergency Management website: http://emergencymanagement.wi.gov . Preparedness information is located at ReadyWisconsin website: http://readywisconsin.wi.gov .
Objective 1.3.3	Continue to promote and expand emergency preparedness campaigns. Through the ReadyWisconsin program, WEM encourages the citizens of Wisconsin to prepare for and respond to all kinds of emergencies including natural and man-caused disasters. Annual campaigns include Tornado and Severe Weather Awareness Week, September Preparedness Month, Cyber Security Awareness Month, Winter Awareness, Heat Awareness Day and NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards Day. These campaigns are supported by traditional media and social media outreach, public speaking engagements and other materials distributed for use by county and tribal emergency management directors. The STEP (Student Tools for Emergency Planning) program is also a vital part of WEM's community outreach		Ongoing	None.

and education efforts. STEP is a curriculum that teaches 5th grade students the importance of emergency planning for themselves and their families. More than 6000 students took part in STEP during the 2011-12 school year in 250 classrooms across the state. The state will continue to promote and expand these campaigns to improve citizen awareness and preparedness.

As part of the Public Information function, monitor sources of social media as a means of obtaining additional information about disaster events.

WEM provides emergency situation reports and other materials on the following social media sites: Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and Flickr
The accounts are www.facebook.com/ReadyWisconsin

www.twitter.com/ReadyWisconsin

[http://www.youtube.com/ReadyWis](http://www.youtube.com/ReadyWisconsin)

http://www.flickr.com/photos/wisconsin_emergency_management/

WEM has an agreement with the University of Wisconsin Police and Dane County to have the UW provide assistance with social media during major events/disasters.



Objective
1.3.4





Ongoing.

Goal 2.1: Counter Threats to Agriculture and Food Safety

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 2.1.1	Continue to identify and prioritize needs and develop specific grant requests on a semi-annual basis for implementing the recommendations outlined in the Wisconsin Homeland Security Food and Agriculture Strategy.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 2.1.2	<p>Continue establishing new partnerships and refining existing public-private partnerships in protecting food and agriculture. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the Wisconsin Agro-security Resource Network (WARN), an agriculture industry-initiated non-profit organization that works with government in communicating information to the public to ensure public confidence in the food system. Integrate WARN into agency response plans, exercises, and responses. Participate in the WARN Board meeting each June, and integrate WARN into one exercise each year for the next five years. For more information on WARN, see http://www.wisconsinagroresource.net/. Develop and implement continuity of operations plans with the private sector to ensure business continuity is maintained during major disease outbreaks or other agricultural-related disasters. One industry plan outlined in 2010 to be completed by 2013 is the Secure Milk Supply-Wisconsin (SMS-W) plan, with the goal of maintaining dairy business continuity during a large-scale 		2014	<p>DATCP is making significant progress in meeting this objective. WARN is now integrated into DATCP's emergency response procedures for relevant events including two statewide radiological functional exercises and one regional radiological ingestion tabletop exercise/workshop over the past year.</p> <p>DATCP representatives continue to attend WARN board meetings and are working with WARN to improve agrosecurity with an emphasis on milk and egg supplies. DATCP has received responses on two of three surveys of the state's dairy industry; the third survey is in progress. Information from these surveys will provide the basis for developing standard operating procedures and protocols to improve dairy agrosecurity.</p> <p>DATCP has established a working relationship, including participating in tabletop exercises, with the regional zoological community to improve emergency response to biological threats including high pathogenic avian influenza.</p> <p>DATCP is planning for tabletop and functional "controlled movement" exercises for late 2012 and early 2013 including participation by the Wisconsin State Patrol, WARN, and other entities. DATCP is participating in information gathering and informal discussions with federal (APHIS, USDA) and state agencies regarding the need to address animal carcass disposal during emergency situations.</p> <p>DATCP personnel are increasing interactions with FEMA and</p>

	<p>disruption (such as Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak) by regionalizing response efforts. Dairy accounts for \$26.5 billion of Wisconsin's overall \$59 billion food and agriculture economy. Of the 420,000 food and agriculture-related jobs, 40% are dairy-related. Any disruption to the dairy industry will have far-reaching impacts to the state's economy. Emphasizing extensive public/private stakeholder collaboration, anticipated outcomes include: sub-sector surveys, a summary report, movement protocols document, and exercising protocols and procedures for minimizing economic disruption across the state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure Milk Supply – (SMS-W): Continuity of Business during a Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak – tabletop and possible functional exercise along border counties. 			<p>other federal agencies through trainings and exercises. Trainings attended by DATCP staff include responses to terrorist bombings, logistic capability and assessment methods, and Emergency Support Function (ESF) review. DATCP will be participating in a regional/national level Whole Community Conference sponsored by FEMA and other agencies/organizations with emergency response capabilities.</p>
Objective 2.1.3	<p>Enhance local/state/regional partnerships to increase capabilities for preparation, response, and recovery from incidents that impact the food and agriculture sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and develop procedures and protocols for safely maintaining the movement of dairy products during a large-scale disruption such as Foot and Mouth Disease. Workshops for Movement Protocols: Wisconsin will collaboratively develop cross-border movement protocols with neighboring states to permit the movement of livestock, food and agricultural products during large-scale agricultural emergencies. Secure Milk Supply – (SMS-W): Continuity of Business during a Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak – tabletop and 		2014	<p>DATCP continues to take steps to improve partnerships and working relationships within the agricultural community. Movement protocol exercises and associated activities are planned for the upcoming year, including secure egg supply programs.</p> <p>DATCP also continues to work closely with the Multistate Partnership and members to improve communication, share information, and otherwise collaborate on exercises and other training programs. DATCP personnel are participating in several emergency response programs and initiatives including risk assessment for agricultural biosecurity, revision of Wisconsin COOP guidelines for state agencies, and multi-agency coordination programs.</p> <p>DATCP is currently exploring alternatives for addressing non-service animal pets during disasters and is working with statewide veterinarian volunteer corps to improve emergency response at the local and regional level.</p>

	<p>possible functional exercise along border counties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct “Agricultural Impacts from a Radiological Release Emergency Response and Training Exercise”. • Conduct an annual exercise involving local, state and federal partners to test appropriate roles and responsibilities and establish more integrated communications. • Continue participation in the Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture comprised of 14 Midwestern states that work together to develop plans and response strategies recognizing that food and agricultural incidents are not restricted to state borders. 			<p>DATCP is in the process of developing new web-based maps for emergency response purposes that provide user-friendly spatial information to emergency management personnel. In addition, DATCP's IT Division is assisting in developing an internal website dedicated to emergency management and response for DATCP staff. This central location for all emergency management information will improve communication within DATCP with a goal of streamlining responses to emergency situations.</p>
Objective 2.1.4	<p>Refine and enhance agency plans and capabilities relating to food and agriculture emergency responses, including coordination with other agencies, such as WEM, DHS, DOT, and DNR, and federal agencies including USDA, the Food Safety and Inspection Service(FSIS), FDA, and EPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise one internal program emergency response plan on an annual basis. 		Ongoing	<p>DATCP participates in emergency response planning and implementation in coordination with other state and federal agencies. DATCP was selected as a player agency during the recent 2012 National Level Exercise which explored responses to cyber terrorism and breaches of cyber security in critical governmental functions. DATCP's participation was key to the successful development and completion of this national level exercise, including creation of specific agricultural-based exercise objectives (e.g. protection of sensitive pesticide storage information).</p> <p>DATCP is currently in the process of reviewing Threat Hazard Risk Assessment guidelines for revision of COOP procedures and policies is incorporating new requirements into the agency COOP plan.</p>

Goal 2.2: Build Public-Private Partnerships that Enhance Infrastructure Protection and Resilience






Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance(OJA)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 2.2.1	Establish a statewide public-private partnership framework, linked with the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council, to support and coordinate local efforts. The public-private partnership will coordinate efforts, share information, and support local initiatives in a way that ensures the state's efforts are driven by the needs of the owners and operators of critical infrastructure.	●	Completed	WePartner, a public/private partnership was established in 2011. WePartner includes participation by a number of statewide associations, such as the Wisconsin Safety Council, the American Society of Industrial Security (ASIS), and Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD). The partnership also includes state and local public safety agencies as well as businesses. Four working groups were established to begin developing strategic objectives for improved information sharing, outreach, and community resilience initiatives.
Objective 2.2.2	<p>Take a sector-based approach to identifying and protecting critical infrastructure and focus on building protective measures that provide broad protection for the state's public and private infrastructure sectors. The state will focus on developing tools for information sharing, business continuity and recovery, and providing opportunities for joint planning and training. Programs may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the WSIC private sector information sharing objectives. • Engagement of critical infrastructure representatives of state and local operations centers and fusion centers. • Critical access credentialing for infrastructure personnel. • Damage assessment and emergency assistance for businesses affected by disasters. 	◐	Variable	<p>The state conducted outreach to each of the infrastructure sectors, focusing on the critical lifeline sectors. The state has developed key contacts in several sectors, including energy, banking and finance, water, food and agriculture, telecommunications, and transportation. These helped initiate a Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) training course with a large transportation company that will eventually include training for 13,500 operators.</p> <p>The state has also supported the development of a number of pilot projects in southeast Wisconsin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wisconsin Emergency Resource Registry (WERR), a pilot public-private partnership in southeast Wisconsin that will enable faster procurement of critical supplies in a disaster. • A critical access credentialing initiative. • A damage assessment tool that for tablets and phones that will improve the ability of field teams to gather and submit damage information.

Objective 2.2.3	Continue site visits to inform high-priority CI/KR, facility owners, and facility operators of the importance of their facilities as an identified high-priority site and the need to be vigilant in light of the ever-present threat of terrorism. Continue the use of Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS) with our public and private partners. This will ensure that first responders are better informed when responding and to assist them in developing recommended protective measures.		Variable	Working with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Protective Security Advisor (PSA), 9 site assessment visits have been completed in the past 12 months.
Objective 2.2.4	Continue to foster mutually beneficial partnerships with public and private sector owners and operators to safeguard Wisconsin's critical infrastructure and key resources. Establish a statewide public-private partnership framework, linked with the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council, to support and coordinate local efforts. The public-private partnerships will focus on developing tools for information sharing to improve situational awareness, resource coordination, joint planning and training initiatives.		Completed	Please refer to 2.2.1

Goal 3.1: Leverage Training Programs to Increase the Capability of Local/Tribal Jurisdictions, State Agencies, Volunteer Organizations, and Private Industry to Prepare for, Prevent, Respond to, Mitigate Damage from, and Recover from Natural and Man-Made Emergencies through Multi-Discipline and Multi-Jurisdiction Coordination in Accordance with NIMS.

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.1.1	Continue ongoing NIMS advisory group activities through quarterly meetings focused on delivery of local, tribal, and state agency training needs.		Ongoing	The NIMS advisory group continues to meet on a quarterly basis.
Objective 3.1.2	Monitor and utilize National Fire Academy (NFA), Emergency Management Institute (EMI), Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and other Department of Homeland Security funded training programs for the delivery of specialized training.		Ongoing	WEM continues to bring the National and Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium trainings to Wisconsin. WEM also sends students to these locations for training on a regular basis.
Objective 3.1.3	Continue development of local, tribal, and state agency response and recovery capability by offering training to all of our partner agencies.		Ongoing	WEM is offering many classes that local, tribal, and state partners are welcome to attend. Since January 2012, over 1,200 students have been trained.
Objective 3.1.4	Continue to work with county, tribal, and local jurisdictions and promote the inclusion of NIMS/ICS curriculum in their training and exercise programs.		Ongoing	This is an ongoing process that is heavily promoted by the training office as well as the WEM Regional Directors.
Objective 3.1.5	Continue to work with the Wisconsin Emergency Management Association (WEMA), an association of county, city, and tribal emergency managers, to determine training needs and to review and update the Wisconsin Emergency Management Certification Program through a five-year update process.		Ongoing	WEM continues to work closely with WEMA to make sure that the certified emergency manager program is a success. Since the programs start up in 1994, there have been 92 graduates.

Goal 3.2: Improve Training Facilities

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.2.1	Utilize the Regional Emergency All-Climate Training (REACT) Center that has received Pro Board Certification signifying that the training complies with the National Fire Protection Association's professional qualification standards to provide specialized exercises and training. Continue development of local, tribal, and state agency response and recovery capability by offering training at the REACT Center focused on the command and management function within NIMS to include incident command, emergency operations center operations and management, and public information officer training.		Ongoing	During this quarter, the instructional staff have been working to complete both the written and practical examinations for Pro Board Certification enabling the REACT Center to deliver "certification" level training for both civilian first responders and DoD customers. Based upon customer requests, the REACT Center is looking to expand our "certification" course offerings to include course deliveries in the areas of: Hazardous material technician training, heavy equipment extrication and swift water rescue and recovery. These additional course offerings will not only enhance our training portfolio but also provides a "one stop shopping" environment for both civilian and DoD customers.
Objective 3.2.2	Identify and utilize funding sources for sustainment of the REACT Center by partnering with the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX).		Ongoing	The REACT Center continues to utilize Department of Homeland Security funding for program development and sustainment. We also recently received an IDIQ Contract with the Wisconsin USPFO clearing the way to accept federal funding for course delivery. As we expand our course offerings, we will also be developing similar "Cooperative Agreements"(such as the agreement with Texas Engineering Extension Service) with other accredited instructional organizations to include Dive Rescue International for our "swift water" training.
Objective 3.2.3	Monitor and utilize National Fire Academy (NFA), Emergency Management Institute (EMI), Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and other Department of Homeland Security funded training programs for the delivery of specialized training to responder teams with emphasis on chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive (CBRNE) attacks.		Ongoing	WEM sends many students out of state to National and Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium trainings including training on: chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive (CBRNE) attacks.

Goal 3.3: Ensure Efficient Regional Response

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.3.1	Continue working with the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association in implementing the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) for statewide fire mutual aid. Encourage that all Wisconsin counties are participating in MABAS by 2015.		Ongoing	The Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association and MABAS Wisconsin continue to work collaboratively toward the development of the statewide mutual aid response system for fire and EMS resources. We currently have 42 MABAS Divisions and expect to add an additional 4-Divisions before the end of 2012. MABAS Wisconsin is in the process of establishing a Regional and Statewide Dispatch Center known as "Badger Red" Center to manage resource mobilization for large scale events. The "Badger Red" Center will co-exist in the Rock County Public Safety Communications Center. Further Wisconsin is one of 8-states participating in a "beta" project known as "Mutual Aid Net" which was developed originally by the State of Ohio and is being further developed by the International Association of Fire Chiefs. We anticipate a "go live date" for Mutual Aid Net in summer 2013
Objective 3.3.2	Continue to participate with FEMA Region V, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and private sector representatives in planning the evacuation of one million people from the Chicago area.		June 2014	The Regional Catastrophic Planning Group continues to meet to plan for evacuation of Chicago Metropolitan area. WEM participates as needed. Coordinated with Chicago, Illinois and FEMA V on NATO contingency plans
Objective 3.3.3	Continue to participate in planning for an earthquake in the New Madrid Seismic Zone with FEMA Regions IV, V, VI, and VII; the associated states; and the private sector representatives.		Ongoing	WEM continues to attend FEMA Region V meetings on the New Madrid Seismic Zone.
Objective 3.3.4	Complete construction of a combined State Emergency Operations Center, National Guard Joint Operations Center and Wisconsin Statewide Information Center by 2014 in order to facilitate statewide and regional response.		Ongoing	In the process of selecting architects and engineers and will firm up site selection. Agency groups have met to develop their want list.
Objective 3.3.5	Continue to develop and maintain statewide emergency response teams such as structural collapse rescue and alert law enforcement teams. Partner with the fire service on restructuring the regional hazardous materials emergency response		Ongoing	The development of Wisconsin Task Force 1 remains a "work in progress". At present, we have 1 functional Division available for deployment on a 24/7/365 basis with the team composition coming from 8 local municipalities and instructional staff from the REACT Center. During this past quarter WI-TF 1 conducted

system with a bottom-up review to increase response capacity in constrained fiscal times.

its first Operational Readiness Evaluation (ORE). Quarterly training sessions are also being conducted and specialized training continues to develop the skill sets necessary for team members to function as a FEMA Type 1 equivalent team member. We have also expanded our equipment cache with an emphasis on heavy equipment purchases.


The "ALERT" teams continue to develop and joint training sessions are being conducted with the member agencies.

Education outreach continues with regard to the restructuring of the Wisconsin Hazardous Material Response System. The "Operations Plan" is complete and is being reviewed by WEM clerical staff for wordsmithing. A standardized equipment list has been developed as well as minimum training standards for the NIMS compliant response levels.

Goal 3.4: Maintain Exercises to Improve Plans and Readiness


Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.4.1	Develop a statewide three-year training and exercise plan in partnership with Wisconsin Emergency Management Association (WEMA), Wisconsin Tribal Emergency Management Alliance (WiTEMA), state and federal agencies.		December 2012	WEM keeps detailed training and exercise calendars. Over the next few months, a more formalized plan will be developed to cover a three-year training and exercising outlook.
Objective 3.4.2	Provide necessary program support materials to include training and exercising toward effective multi-agency coordination systems in the state.		Ongoing	The HSEEP model is used and NIMS-compliant exercise evaluation guidelines, scenarios lists, after action reports, and improvement plans are developed and utilized.
Objective 3.4.3	Promote the development and delivery of multi-discipline, multi-jurisdiction exercises.		Ongoing	To date, over 35 exercises have been conducted around the state within the current grant cycle.
Objective 3.4.4	Continue to expand our capability to monitor local, tribal, and state agency response capabilities by systematic evaluation of training and exercise including After Action Reports (AARs) and improvement plans.		Ongoing	After Action Reports and improvement plans are provided to the counties, tribes, and support agencies. Improvement plans are monitored and corrections are made at the county level.
Objective 3.4.5	Identify the need for future enhancements based upon the above evaluation to local, tribal, and state agency response capabilities regarding training, planning, facilities, and equipment.		Ongoing	After Action Reports and improvement plans are written following all exercises. It is the responsibility of the county to work on correcting areas noted for improvement. The State monitors and corrects areas identified as needing improvement as a result of exercises the State directly participates in.
Objective 3.4.6	Continue the implementation of the principles of NIMS in the State of Wisconsin through an organized ongoing multi-year exercise program.		Ongoing	WEM continues to emphasize NIMS in all its training and exercises.
Objective 3.4.7	Following the recommendation of the Legislative Audit Bureau, WEM began developing a database to facilitate an annual review of local/tribal jurisdictions' and state agencies' ability to respond to and recover from hazards identified in the target capabilities through the use of AARs and improvement plans. As this project was nearing completion, USDHS/FEMA issued Presidential Policy Directive 8 - National Preparedness (PPD-8). PPD 8 changed the criteria for evaluating exercises. USDHS/FEMA is		On Hold	During the development of this project, federal legislation changed from target capabilities to core capabilities. FEMA has not completed the transition to core capabilities and until that is finished this project is on hold. The goal is to resume activities and create a database that will work despite the changes. The future of this project and a specific timeline have not been set since the project was put on hold. Pending staffing availability and funding, it is the goal of the training and exercise section to reinstate this project in the near future.

developing a cross-walk between the old and new evaluation criteria. This necessitated major revisions in the tracking database for exercise After Action Reports and improvement plans. WEM will work with DMA-IT staff to restructure the database as soon as the new exercise evaluation criteria are issued.			
Objective 3.4.8	Conduct a culmination executive exercise to test multiple levels of government.	 Ongoing	WEM continues to participate in exercises such as Vigilant Guard and Patriot. This last year the SEOC has been staffed for two real nuclear power plant incidents and also for all of the nuclear exercises. All of these actual events and exercises resulted in the testing of intra-agency relationships and protocols as well as testing multiple levels of government. There was also a SIMCOM exercise that tested local, state, and federal assets in a communications functional exercise. The SEOC was staffed during the ongoing capitol protests and worked directly with other agencies and the incident command post to make sure that coordination of the event was handled successfully.

Goal 4.1: Support the Implementation of the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) that was First Developed and Approved by the State Interoperability Executive Council in 2007. The SCIP is Updated Annually using a Stakeholder Input Process. The SCIP Supports a Number of Short-Term and Long-Term Goals to Improve Interoperability.


Agency Responsible: Wisconsin-Office of Justice Assistance (OJA)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Goal 4.1	<p>One of the key long-term goals of the SCIP is to implement the Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communication (WISCOM), a common statewide radio communications system that interfaces a statewide P25 VHF trunking system with all independent trunking systems. WISCOM is based on an 80-site five-channel VHF trucking infrastructure that provides mobile radio coverage to 95% of the state. Over 80% of WISCOM sites were activated by July 2011, exceeding project timelines. WISCOM will continue to bring on new users for interoperable communications and daily use while expanding coverage and capacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A key long-term goal of the SCIP was achieved in 2010. An investment of \$17 million helped to upgrade over 30,000 radios and give nearly 90% of emergency responders' access to shared mutual aid channels during incidents. The SCIP also includes goals and objectives related to statewide and regional interoperability governance, planning, training, exercising and operations. The SCIP is available for download at http://interop.wi.gov. 		Ongoing	<p>The majority of the project is completed with installations at 77 sites enabling almost 95% mobile coverage statewide. Since the goal was originally established, additional sites have been added to foster improved portable radio coverage for selected counties and municipalities that sought daily usage for local government operations. Currently, 8500 radios are registered on the system. The system was commissioned in April 2012 prepared to support mission critical operations. The Wisconsin State Patrol has established a 24/7 help desk to receive trouble reports and resolve issues. OJA has established a training program for system users sharing the system. Beta testing of several 700-800 MHz sites that are tied to the VHF band of WISCOM offers improved cross-band interoperability as well as new capacity for users in this 700-800 MHz band</p> <p>Radio replacements to local communities desiring to operate on WISCOM have been supported through the HS WISCOM to Local Agencies (2009) grant program. One hundred seventy communities took advantage of this program deploying 2525 new WISCOM capable radios to county, tribal, and municipal law enforcement, fire, EMS, and emergency management agencies.</p> <p>The SCIP goals for county Tactical Interoperable Communications Plans continues with completion of 3 additional counties (15 total) completed and 15 additional plans (24 total) under development. Progress for developing plans is due to the help of Regional Interoperability Coordinators. OJA</p>

successfully supported the USDHS Office of Emergency Communications Interoperable Communications Preparedness Assessment with 71 of 72 counties reporting local communication performance and assessments of their resources and capabilities. The Interoperability Symposium was held January 17-18, 2012 with 114 federal, state, and local participants. In June 2012, Wisconsin conducted an Auxiliary Communications training for volunteer amateur radio operators graduating 13. Ten COMLs and 4 COMTs were credentialed in this reporting period.

Goal 5.1: Implement the Frameworks Outlined in PPD-8 and Continue to Comply with State and Federal NIMS Requirements.


Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 5.1.1	<p>Continue to meet the annual NIMS compliance requirements in the State of Wisconsin as established by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (USDHS). Objective would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek a full-time position for a database specialist to implement the technological aspects of credentialing as required by NIMS. • Continue to use Incident Action Plans (IAPs) for NIMS implementation. • Continue the use of NIMS in the State of Wisconsin through an organized ongoing multi-year exercise program. • Promote the inclusion of NIMS/ICS, for long-term sustainment of USDHS compliance requirements into the curriculum of vocational technical colleges offering law enforcement, fire, EMS, as well as for state universities that offer criminal justice. Successful completion of the curriculum will provide the long-term base for credentialing of future responders. • Serve as a repository for an annually-updated standardized list of resources (public and private) developed and typed in accordance with NIMS resource typing protocols, which can be obtained and used during a large-scale incident. • Continue the use of the resource database in Wisconsin E-Sponder® and 		Ongoing	<p>NIMS compliance has continued to be a focus for Wisconsin Emergency Management. The full-time position for credentialing is no longer funded because there was not a credentialing system in place. As credentialing progresses through Wisconsin, the possibility of bringing a full-time position back on board will be explored.</p> <p>Incident Action Plans are used in every exercise and real world event.</p> <p>The ongoing multi-year exercise program continues.</p> <p>NIMS/ICS training continues to be offered across Wisconsin. Many of our partners, including technical colleges, are offering this training through WEM administered grants.</p> <p>Currently, the ESponder® program is being used as a repository for NIMS-typed resources. This may change in the future as the credentialing system progresses. A system will be maintained. The counties are supported in entering this data.</p> <p>A Wisconsin E-Sponder® resource catalog project was completed and deployed in 2010 for use by state agencies, counties, tribes, and private sector partners. This initiative was completed.</p> <p>WEM staff provides assistance to agencies in listing their resources in the Wisconsin E-Sponder® resource catalog and keeping listing up-to-date. This initiative is ongoing throughout 2012.</p>

continue to support the counties in
expanded use of the resource
management database.

Goal 5.2: Develop and Sustain Incident Management Teams (IMTs)


Agencies Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 5.2.1	<p>Leverage the work of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in the development and use of Incident Management Teams (IMTs) to provide support to the development of multi-disciplinary Local Incident Management Teams (L-IMT) and one All-Hazard Incident Management Team (AH-IMT). Objectives would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue ongoing NIMS Advisory Group activities including coordination and communication with the UASI work group through quarterly meetings focused on development of local and tribal IMTs and the State of Wisconsin All-Hazard Incident Management Team (AHIMT). Monitor and utilize National Fire Academy (NFA), local, tribal, and state IMTs and AHIMT protocols as documents are released. Continue development of local and tribal IMT capability by offering training such as command and general staff courses in the state throughout the federal fiscal year. Provide position-specific training to members of local and tribal IMTs as it becomes available. Assist local and tribal jurisdictions in the development of annual training and exercise program for local and tribal IMTs. 		Ongoing	<p>Support to IMT's is ongoing with various trainings including command and general staff trainings. There are currently three type 4 teams within Wisconsin (1-Southwest LTIMT, 2-Eastcentral/MABAS 112 LTIMT, and 3- Southeast UASI LTIMT). There are currently 8 DNR teams within the state as well. Members of the IMT's regularly attend trainings offered in Wisconsin as well as at the NFA and Emergency Management Institute in Maryland. There have been many position-specific trainings offered over the last year and many more are scheduled for the coming year. Currently a statewide IMT exercise is being developed for the year 2013. Support to these teams is ongoing.</p>

- Promote legislation governing liability, workers' compensation, and mutual aid for IMT and taskforce utilization.
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Goal 5.3: Promote the Development of Guidance, Protocols, and Systems to Facilitate Regional Deployment of Response Assets, Information Exchange, and Incident Management

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 5.3.1	Promote Wisconsin E-Sponder® implementation, training, and use among interdisciplinary agencies and within state EOCs on an ongoing basis.		2012	E-Sponder® will be upgraded to the SharePoint 2010 platform to enhance performance and allow deployment of the integrated GIS map viewer. Training and outreach activities continue through the efforts of the E-Sponder® Integration Specialist and WEM staff.

Goal 5.4: Establish a Statewide Credentialing System

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)


OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 5.4.1	<p>Initiate a statewide system to credential emergency management and response personnel to ensure proper authorization and access to an incident including those involving mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements. Objective would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As supported by the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council, designate a credentialing and typing authority empowered by the state for overall management of the credentialing and typing functions and processes. Determine how the state will implement credentialing and typing of resources, including how each of the disciplines and various groups will be credentialed and typed and which agencies or organizations will be authorized to perform the process of credentialing by September 2012. 		Fall 2012	<p>Implementation of the Wisconsin Credentialing Asset Management System (WICAMS) was completed June 2012. WICAMS is a web-based resource management system available for use statewide. Ten counties are participating in the initial pilot roll-out. Three counties (Brown, Milwaukee, and Waukesha) have begun enrolling personnel into the system.</p> <p>A draft credentialing plan outlining policies and procedures for the use of WICAMS was published for stakeholder review. The plan is expected to be finalized in September 2012.</p>
Objective 5.4.2	<p>Institute policies, plans, procedures, and protocols to prevent deployment of resources/personnel that bypass official resource coordination processes (i.e. resources requested through improper channels). Objective would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish agreements with other states, in addition to EMAC, so that these credentials will be recognized under their laws by December 2013. Develop and implement an electronic identification card that meets federal standards and provides identification, 		December 2013	<p>Wisconsin participates in the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS), a mutual aid system used by Illinois and other states in the midwest. Wisconsin also has an agreement with the State of Minnesota for resource sharing.</p> <p>A credentialing identification card was completed for WICAMS that is compliant with national standards.</p> <p>Wisconsin participates in EMAC, and plans to train additional A-team members in 2013. The goal is to train a primary and back-up member for each agency with deployable resources.</p>

qualifications, and deployment status by
September 2012.

- Adhere to the standards of EMAC.



Goal 6.1: Enhance an Emergency Response System in the State

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Health Services-Division of Public Health (DHS)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
	<p>Strengthen medical surge and mass prophylaxis capabilities to improve the ability to address major incidents.</p> <p>In 2008, each jurisdiction (county) developed a three-year exercise plan for hospitals to test their ability to expand capacity in response to a disaster or other health emergency such as a pandemic. We will continue to implement lessons learned and update existing plans.</p> <p>The following statewide exercises occurred to test hospital plans to handle a surge of a large number of patients:</p>			On an annual basis, the Division of Public Health reviews the ability of tribal and local public health agencies to provide mass prophylaxis. The Wisconsin Hospital Preparedness Program will run a series of drills for hospitals to report bed available at their facility
Objective 6.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2011 – Operation Vigilant Guard involved over 100 Wisconsin hospitals in an evacuation exercise of four La Crosse Hospitals (on paper). The exercise also tested the WI Trac bed tracking system as a means to communicate about bed availability as the patient transfers were occurring. The AAR provided several suggestions to improve evacuation plans and procedures which will be tested in the 2012 statewide hospital exercise. 2011 Milwaukee BioWatch tabletop exercise was a federal, state, and local exercise testing the response plans to an aerosolized release of anthrax. 2011 BAT-11 was a five-county mass dispensing exercise for the Milwaukee Metropolitan Statistical Area. Using information from the Milwaukee 		Ongoing	


BioWatch exercise, local health departments opened five points of dispensing to test their ability to screen and dispense the appropriate medicine.

Currently, all Wisconsin hospitals have evacuation plans in place based on templates and recommendations provided by a Wisconsin Hospital Emergency Preparedness Plan (WHEPP) expert panel. In 2009, HPP provided evacuation equipment to hospitals based on their needs including med sleds, para sleds and Stryker evacuation chairs. DHS will continue to implement recommendations and update evacuation plans.

Objective 6.1.2	Ensure that local, statewide, and regional capabilities are in place to receive, store, and distribute Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) assets.		Ongoing	On an annual basis, the Division of Public Health reviews the ability of tribal and local public health agencies to receive and dispense medical counter-measures. The state's Strategic National Stockpile plan is reviewed by CDC each year. In June 2011, the state scored an 89 out of 100 points.
Objective 6.1.3	Address Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Capabilities of Volunteer Management (#15) through a synergistic approach by increasing cooperative planning and information sharing in order to reduce duplication and strengthen collaboration and efficiency of workforce resources, including volunteer resources. The functions of Capability #15: Volunteer Management includes coordination, notification, organization, assembly, dispatch, and demobilization of volunteers. The Wisconsin Emergency Assistance Volunteer Registry (WEAVR) is the registration component of the national Emergency System for the Advance Registration of Healthcare Professionals (ESAR-VHP) for the State of Wisconsin. It is a web-based database of volunteer healthcare professionals that is currently located on the WI Health Alert Network (HAN). A replacement for the current		December 31, 2012	The new WEAVR system is live. Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) and Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) are included. Mid-level administrator training has been completed. The database integrations with national sources for verification of credential information, such as American Board of Medical Specialties and Office of Inspector General, are in place and functional. Integration with Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services is in place. Data integration with the Wisconsin Department of Justice for criminal background checks and caregiver background checks is anticipated by the end of 2012. Data integration with Wisconsin EMS for license checks is in progress.

system is in the process of being implemented with new software that will include the credentialing component and result in a fully-compliant ESAR-VHP system. This web-based resource will integrate Wisconsin Medical Reserve Corps administration into the system as a shared tool between DHS and local MRC units. Measures will be taken to identify and resolve gaps in liability protection for health professionals who are preregistered in WEAVER and deployed during events that benefit the health of the public, as well as drills and exercises.


In addition to WEAVER, Wisconsin Disaster Credentialing (WDC) was put in place in 2006. It is a web-based system that allows for real-time primary source verification of credentials and access to information on the hospital affiliation of physicians and other licensed health care professionals. It continues to be maintained as a system to credential physicians who are able and willing to work in a different hospital than their own during a disaster or other large-scale emergency with mass casualties.

Objective 6.1.4	<p>Maintain disease surveillance systems to coordinate response to natural and man-made disease threats such as pandemic flu and biological warfare agents.</p> <p>The Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System (WEDSS) is a statewide, web-based information system launched in 2007 to track communicable diseases. The 2009 H1N1 pandemic provided the first opportunity to test the system during a large-scale public health emergency. State, local, and tribal public health authorities were able to track cases in a single database, greatly improving coordination. Electronic transmission of positive influenza test results via the Electronic Laboratory Reporting (ELR) system reduced the need for double data-</p>		<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Currently, there are 1,131 WEDSS users reporting from 93 public health jurisdictions, 341 clinical sites, and 60 laboratories. These users send an average of 10,000-15,000 electronic reports to WEDSS each month. Some months it is as high as 30,000 electronic reports. In addition, we are working with our vendor on an enhancement to allow for capacity to accept reportable communicable information from other electronic record systems such as provider medical records and the Wisconsin Health Information Exchange, to help reduce provider double entry into their medical record and our WEDSS system.</p>
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entry and made it easier to handle periods of peak activity. Currently, there are 1,104 WEDSS users reporting from 93 public health jurisdictions, 300 clinical sites and 56 laboratories that send 20,000 electronic reports to WEDSS each month. A key priority is sustaining this disease surveillance infrastructure at a time of limited resources.

In addition, the Division of Public Health also conducts syndromic surveillance of emergency department visit chief complaint data at 51 hospitals that participate in the Wisconsin Health Information Exchange (WHIE). The system tracks influenza and gastroenteritis activity in Wisconsin and automatically transmits data daily to the national distribute system at www.isdsdistribute.org. The expansion of electronic health records and health information exchange in Wisconsin presents new opportunities for timely, accurate disease surveillance.

Risk Communications. The 2010-2011 influenza season was relatively mild, but other threats, such as the Japanese nuclear reactor accidents in March 2011, tested the Division of Public Health's ability to respond. As a result, several objectives have been established:

Objective 6.1.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade the DPH radiation website to provide consumers up-to-date information on developments, maintain a regularly updated set of Frequently Asked Questions, and catalog appropriate messages developed. • Enhance the reach of the recently produced flooding video by creating several shorter videos for use on social media outlets such as YouTube. • Update and expand the DPH Communications toolkit for use by local health officials. 		Ongoing	None.
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- Upgrade the DPH flood website to reflect up-to-date information in a consumer-friendly format.
- Before the next influenza season, redesign the Communicable Disease and Emergency Response web pages to make information more readily accessible to consumers, health professionals, and industry managers.
- Continue to plan and execute major exercises that feature risk communication components.
- Develop a more streamlined procurement procedure for emergency information to the general public and partners.
- Update and expand the ability to communicate through social media networks such as YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter.
- Identify more efficient and cost effective means of outreach and two-way communication to state, local, tribal, and private partners during emergency events.

Objective 6.1.6	Isolation and Quarantine. In a crisis which requires isolation and/or quarantine, people not needing hospital care will be isolated or quarantined in their homes or in other small group locations if home isolation is not suitable. The Division of Public Health (DPH) will continue to work with local public health agencies and community partners to ensure that neighborhoods, community organizations, and other local social networks are prepared to support the needs of their fellow residents during times of confinement.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 6.1.7	Infection Control. Preventing the spread of communicable diseases in healthcare facilities among patients, staff, and visitors is a high priority in a public health emergency. A network		Ongoing	None.


of infection control professionals is necessary in both inpatient and outpatient healthcare facilities to assist with day-to-day infection control as well as to deploy protective measures in outbreaks and epidemics. DPH will continue to use its strong relationship with the healthcare infection prevention community to ensure protection of patients and healthcare personnel.

Goal 7.1: Continue Ongoing Statewide Preparedness Efforts by Improving Plans and Identifying Additional Resources to Better Utilize Facilities for Mass Evacuation and Shelter During a Man-Made or Natural Emergency

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 7.1.1	WEM will continue improvement of regional and local mass evacuation and sheltering plans to provide coordination and consistency between all levels of government. Wisconsin DOT traffic routing and control components complement the mass evacuation guidance document, being revised by WEM, to provide a comprehensive package for local units of government.		2013	From the 12 largest population centers we have received 12 complete plans. Route planning conducted by HNTB is complete and being incorporated into mass evacuation and sheltering annex to the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan will be conducted in 2013.
Objective 7.1.2	WEM will develop templates for incorporating comprehensive functional needs planning into state, county and tribal plans. These templates created through pilot projects in Dane and Milwaukee counties, will be used to develop and refine similar plans and programs statewide. WEM will continue to develop a voluntary on-line functional needs registry for local units of government and develop and provide guidance to counties and municipalities.		2013	Using information gathered through Milwaukee and Dane county pilot projects WEM and WI DHS are developing a functional needs response model that can be incorporated into plans. Using the Dane county pilot functional needs registry WEM makes this available to counties for their use.
Objective 7.1.3	Following the Legislative Audit report, WEM developed a resource catalog for Wisconsin E-Sponder®. The catalog is compliant with NIMS typing and credentialing for equipment, supplies, and personnel and supports mass evacuation and sheltering activities in the event of an emergency. WEM will continue its ongoing support for state agencies, counties, and tribes to list their resources in the catalog in order to have a better idea of available resources during a disaster.		2012	WEM has developed a NIMS compliant resource list that includes resource categorization/typing/credentialing for equipment, supplies, and personnel to support mass evacuation and sheltering efforts and deployed it on Wisconsin E-Sponder®. Counties, state agencies, and private sector partners will continue to populate the database as resource information is compiled.
Objective 7.1.4	WEM will complete a Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 (CPG 101) compliant		2012	The second generation Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan is under development and scheduled to be completed by

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	second generation of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan and distribute statewide guidance for Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to local units of government with a completion year of 2012. Wisconsin will continue to implement new federal guidance as it is developed.			December 2012. Development of county guidance will be completed in 2013.
Objective 7.1.5	In coordination with DHS and DCF, and appropriate volunteer agencies, WEM is developing a mass care plan to address planned and spontaneous influx of evacuees from other states in the event of a regional or national disaster.		2012	Development is underway on a new mass evacuation and sheltering annex to the WERP with a completion date of December 2012.






Goal 8.1: Maintain Continuity of Government (COG) through Establishment and Testing of COG Plans

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration (COOP/COG)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 8.1.1	Develop a more comprehensive Continuity of Government Plan for Wisconsin. Revised plan approved by all three branches of state government by December 2012.		Ongoing	In June 2012, DOA and DMA completed a review of current COG authorities and responsibilities. This review concluded considerable work has been done by agencies; however, the state's overall plans and programs need to be better understood. DOA will soon begin the recruitment to fill the vacant COG Director position.
Objective 8.1.2	Conduct an initial exercise of the Continuity of Government Plan, involving all three branches of state government by September 2013.		Ongoing	DOA/DMA have jointly participated in National Level Exercise in 2012. This exercise provided a framework for a inter-branch tabletop exercise focusing on Continuity of Government.

Goal 8.2: Maintain Continuity of Operations (COOP) and Services at State Agencies through Improvement and Strengthening of COOP Plans

Agency Responsible: :Wisconsin Department of Administration (COOP/COG)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 8.2.1	State agencies conduct an annual review and update of their COOP plans. State agency COOP plan guidelines include requirements for communications plans, preparedness checklists, identification of resource gaps, special dispensations for employees with disabilities, etc.		Ongoing	State agencies continue to perform annual reviews of their continuity of operations plans, updating communication plans, resources, and checklists as needed.
Objective 8.2.2	Agencies conduct an annual exercise of their COOP plans.		Ongoing	State agencies continue to conduct annual functional, table-top, or work-at-home exercises with key personnel.
Objective 8.2.3	Develop a five-year capabilities-based COOP exercise and test plan for state agencies incorporating federal standards for COOP testing and exercises by December 2012.		Ongoing	In the near future, DOA will begin the recruitment process to fill the vacant COG Director position. The COG Director will develop the five-year COOP exercise plan.
Objective 8.2.4	Implement public and private sector COOP awareness, promotion, and training programs including promotion of state and local government and private sector participation in joint COOP exercises. (Note: Implementation of this goal would be a WEM responsibility.)		Ongoing	DOA will continue to partner with WEM for public-private exchanges of information and training. Joint exercises will continue to be developed and implemented to reinforce a solid foundation of support across state and local governments and the private sector.
Objective 8.2.5	<p>Develop and implement Information Technology Service Continuity Management (ITSCM) plans for the Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) and the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) critical systems. Objectives will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform risk assessment and develop risk management recommendations for strategies to prevent interruption of critical services during a disaster response. Review, update, and exercise the DOA/DMA service continuity plans. Promote state and local government as well as private sector participation in 		Ongoing	A business impact assessment has been initiated to establish priorities for business services, supporting applications, and systems across state government. DOA will reactivate the business impact assessment initiative when the vacant COG Director position is filled.


joint COOP exercises.

- Propose intergovernmental agreements for reciprocal mutual aid support in the event of a disaster.
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Goal 9.1: Foster Citizen Participation in Emergency Volunteer Activities Across the State

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance(OJA)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 9.1.1	Maintain integrated web resources for community preparedness and volunteer information that reflect the combined efforts of the partner organizations.		Ongoing	<p>The state maintains the WePartner and ReadyWisconsin web sites to disseminate information on preparedness. The WePartner site rolled out in December 2011 and provides resources and information to the private sector.</p> <p>ReadyWisconsin, developed by WEM in 2009, provides information to the general public. ReadyWisconsin makes effective use of social media, expanding its following on both Facebook (1828 followers, up 100% since June 2011) and Twitter (1207 followers, up 113% since June 2011).</p> <p><u>July 2011-June 2012</u> Total # of Volunteers Registered = 566 Total # of Volunteers Trained = 663 Total # of Volunteer Hours = 1087</p>
Objective 9.1.2	Continue to improve citizen preparedness and disaster awareness. The ReadyWisconsin campaign promotes readiness through outreach to the public including targeted outreach to seniors, schools, people with disabilities, people with pets, refugee communities, and businesses. The campaign also incorporates the Student Tools for Emergency Preparedness (STEP) program. The campaign will evaluate progress by tracking improvements across ten statistical measures collected through an annual readiness survey.		Ongoing	<p>2011-12 Campaigns included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> September Preparedness Month: TV ads featuring First Responders from across Wisconsin urging citizens to prepare for emergencies. Winter Awareness Campaign: TV and Radio Ads featuring NASCAR Champion Matt Kenseth. Tornado Awareness Campaign: TV and Radio Ads featuring Park Falls tornado survivors. Statewide Tornado warning will include NOAA weather radios this year. Statewide media/business partnership to promote emergency weather radios. Slogan: Listen, Act and Live! Student Tools for Emergency Preparedness (STEP): Reached 5700 students in more than 250 classrooms in 2011-2012. <p>A survey conducted in 2011 demonstrated toward increasing household preparedness in Wisconsin. Continuous effort over</p>

		the long-term will be required to achieve a significant change in preparedness behavior.	
Objective 9.1.3	Improve volunteer and donations management capabilities throughout the state through training and technology improvements. The state will complete implementation of the WeVolunteer registry for online volunteer and donations management registry statewide. This registry will link with existing databases, including those of WEAVR and the American Red Cross. The state will provide assistance to local, public, and non-profit officials on volunteer management, including use of the registry through annual regional training sessions.		December 31, 2012
		A MOU is nearly complete that will integrate the WeVolunteer registry with a statewide volunteer portal and ensure the sustainability of the system.	

Goal 10.1: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities – Coordination, Liaison, and Education

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin National Guard (WING)



OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 10.1.1	Maintain interagency relationships. The WING will continue to build its interagency relationships throughout the state and region. This will be accomplished through open dialogue with our WEM counterparts, WING regional emergency management representatives, joint planning initiatives, and interagency exercises.		Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard continues to participate in a broad set of interagency forums such as the Inter-Agency Working Group, Joint Services Working Group, Regional Interagency Steering Committee, Force Protection Working Group, Transportation Infrastructure Security Working Group, and the Wisconsin Counterterrorism Conference planning committee.
Objective 10.1.2	Provide effective liaison with the State Emergency Operations Center. The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff will provide 8 trained officers when the EOC is elevated in an effort to provide a working link between Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Wisconsin National Guard. The liaison officers will relay all validated requests for military forces, assets, and capabilities to the Wisconsin National Guard and act as a Point of Contact for Wisconsin National Guard issues.		July 2013	Currently there are 5 individuals trained as liaison officers in the Wisconsin National Guard. The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff training directorate is developing a training program to better validate who is trained in this capacity.
Objective 10.1.3	Educate Wisconsin National Guard Forces on Domestic Operations. All Wisconsin National Guard forces must understand the scope of domestic mission requirements and conduct specific training on tasks relevant to that mission. Wisconsin National Guard units will continue to conduct training and evaluation exercises that include Domestic Operations missions.		Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff publishes annual training guidance that includes tasks essential for conducting civil support operations. An order of merit list has been developed to enable senior leaders to attend courses to improve their knowledge of civil support and joint operations. Essential tasks to be developed for each civil support force package to allow for a more standardized process of assessing force readiness.
Objective 10.1.4	Effectively Communicate Wisconsin National Guard Capabilities to Agency Partners and Other Civilian Authorities. The Wisconsin National Guard will continue to publish resources that describe up-to-date Wisconsin National Guard force package capabilities and the process for which to request those capabilities. The		Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard has published domestic operations and civil support resource guide that outlines the process for requesting Wisconsin National Guard assistance and describes Wisconsin National Guard capabilities, specialized units, and force packages. Liaison officers are assigned to attend Wisconsin Emergency Management Regional meetings and provide updates on current capabilities.

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	Wisconsin National Guard State Emergency Operations Center and regional emergency management liaison officers will also support this effort in communicating Wisconsin National Guard capabilities to their counterparts.			
Objective 10.1.5	Plan and participate in DOMOPS exercises with interagency partners. The WING will regularly conduct DOMOPS exercises with interagency partners, ranging from leadership tabletop exercises (TTX) to full-spectrum operations.	○	Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard participates in multiple civil support exercises each year involving multiple federal, state, and local government agencies as well as several non-governmental agencies. There are four quarterly tabletop exercises and one large full-scale exercise planned for 2012.
Objective 10.1.6	Maintain direct coordination with each WEM region. The WING has developed a relationship with emergency managers in each of the six WEM regions. Each WING officer assigned as a regional emergency management liaison role will coordinate with the WEM regional director of their assigned region for notification of meetings and other regional events, attend each WEM regional meeting, provide feedback and summaries of the WEM regional meetings to the WING Joint Staff, and complete Incident Command System specific training.	○	Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard has assigned the Wisconsin Emergency Management liaison officers for each Wisconsin Emergency Management region. These liaison officers attend regularly scheduled regional meetings to build and develop interagency relationships and maintain situational awareness of regional issues. The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff training directorate is developing the Wisconsin National Guard/Wisconsin Emergency Management Liaison Officer implementation plan.
Objective 10.1.7	Maintain a Premiere Joint Operations Center, Operational 24x7x365. The Wisconsin Joint Operations Center serves as the Wisconsin National Guard's premiere operations center by integrating people, processes, and technology to support the state and nation. It maintains situational awareness 24 hours per day, every day of the year, via Common Operational Picture (COP), serving as a centralized communications and coordination node and providing a command and control platform for Domestic Operations. The recently enhanced geospatial component of the COP uses ESRI ArcGIS software to display real-time authoritative data from military and civilian partners to provide situational awareness, support decision making, and facilitate collaborative planning. The DMA plans to expand the physical size of the WI-JOC, anticipated to be operational as early as the end of 2013.	○	Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Operations Center has maintained continuous 24x7x365 operations since its inception in 2007. The Joint Operations Center conducts quarterly exercises to improve processes, procedures and ensure the highest caliber support to domestic operations. The Joint Operations Center continues to seek out and procure new non-standard communications equipment to improve command and control of Wisconsin National Guard Units operating within the State, and enhance communications with interagency partners at all levels of government. The Joint Operations Center staff is working in partnership with ESRI to build an enhanced User Defined Operating Picture to support the COP requirements of the Wisconsin National Guard, and promote shared situational awareness amongst all levels of leadership.





Goal 10.2: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities – Employing WING Assets and Capabilities



Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin National Guard (WING)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 10.2.1	Maintain a validated Wisconsin National Guard Reaction Force (WI-NGRF). The WI-NGRF will be prepared to deploy a quick reaction force in no more than eight hours and a main body force within 24 hours from assembly at an armory. In addition, the WI-NGRF will participate in annual interagency evaluation exercises in order to meet validation standards.		Ongoing	The WI-NGRF mission will be assigned to the 157th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade in October 2012. The units tasked to make up the WI-NGRF were validated during the summer of 2012. These units will continue sustainment training on Assemble, deploy, communicate, security, and Support Civil Authority tasks throughout the duration of the NGRF mission.
Objective 10.2.2	Provide Functional Capabilities to Support Civilian Authorities. The Wisconsin National Guard will continue to develop, evaluate, and assign tailored force packages, ready to meet specific common requests of civilian authorities. These force packages include trained personnel with equipment capable of being deployed virtually anywhere within the state		Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard has developed force packages that include rotary lift, engineer mobility support, communications, power generation, transportation support, traffic control, winter storm, air mobility, manpower support, maintenance support, high water transportation, water purification, and the Wisconsin National Guard situational awareness team. Several force package concepts are being developed and include cyber and armored vehicle support. The Wisconsin National Guard will ensure that units assigned force package responsibilities are trained and equipped for their specific mission requirements and continually evaluated for availability and effectiveness.

Goal 10.3: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities – WMD/CBRNE

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin National Guard (WING)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 10.3.1	Develop and Use a Tiered Response to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Threats. The Wisconsin National Guard will strengthen and support a tiered response to WMD threats. The response will start with the quick-reacting 54th WMD Civil Support Team (CST). An additional capability is the Wisconsin National Guard Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP).		Ongoing	The 54th WMD-CST conducts regular certifications and is next scheduled to be externally evaluated in March 2013. The CERFP was validated in July 2012 and will receive external evaluations every 24-36 months. The Wisconsin National Guard continues to work with other Wisconsin Emergency Management and federal agencies (FEMA, United States Northern Command, National Guard Bureau, etc.) to ensure the tiered response plans are nested at all levels.
Objective 10.3.2	Enhance regional civilian hazardous materials team capabilities. The 54th WMD CST will respond to support state and local authorities at potential WMD/CBRNE incident sites to identify agents and substances, assess current and projected consequences, advise the incident commander on response measures, and assist with requests for additional military support as needed. The 54 th WMD CST enhances the response capabilities of regional hazardous materials emergency response teams and provides unique assistance to law enforcement agencies and other civilian counterparts through cultured working relationships.		Ongoing	The 54th CST responds to approximately 2 to 4 no-notice requests and 15 to 20 pre-planned events per year in support of local authorities. Many of these events are executed as joint operations with local HazMat professionals. The team also actively participates in the Regional HazMat Coordinators meetings and includes the first responder community in nearly every monthly team training exercise. Furthermore, the team provides technical training and assistance on a frequent basis to enhance the overall capabilities of the HazMat community and maintain a robust network with the state's first responder community.
Objective 10.3.3	Validate the 54 th WMD CST annually. The 54 th WMD CST will be evaluated annually to maintain a force package capability that is on-call 24 hours per day.		Completed	The 54th WMD-CST conducts regular certifications and is next scheduled to be externally evaluated in March 2013.
Objective 10.3.4	Train and prepare the CERFP for validation. As a new capability, the CERFP will be validated in 2012 and will continue to train in order to maintain validation. The CERFP provides resources in the form of medical triage, decontamination, as well as search and recovery. It may be supplemented by the WI-NGRF as		Completed	Certified Trained June 2012. Patriot Exercise 2012 as SME Support Staff (6 Personnel). Sustainment training (Goal 125% trained and ready strength). Training for additional Soldiers IOT build depth of forces.

	needed.			
Objective 10.3.5	Maintain WING coordination with federal agency partners in WMD response and mitigation. The WING will regularly coordinate with the FEMA Region V Homeland Response Force (HRF), currently located in Ohio. The HRF has the capabilities of the CERFP, but is more robust in manning and includes an organic security force.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 10.3.6	Effectively use the WSIC to assess WMD proliferation activity. The WING will actively support the WSIC with respect to its WMD proliferation activities. The WSIC is setup to enhance the capabilities of military, intelligence, and law enforcement communities to prevent the movement of WMD materials, technology, and expertise to hostile states and terrorist organizations.		Ongoing	WING Provost Marshal office shares information on a recurring basis with the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center and the Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center. The WSIC has provided Field Liaison Officer training to WI ANG units and the WSIC and the WING Provost Marshal Office continued to grow build that information sharing process by providing Field Liaison Officer training to WIARNG units in 2012.



Goal 11.1: Individual Cyber Preparedness

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.1.1	Develop a public information program beginning in January 2012 that culminates with Cyber Awareness Month activities in October 2012. The objective is achieved with the conclusion of significant and relevant Wisconsin Cyber Awareness Month activities and will occur annually.		Ongoing	ReadyWisconsin, Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection are collaborating with DET to develop a Cyber Awareness Campaign culminating in October 2012.
Objective 11.1.2	Partner with ReadyWisconsin to expand the available cyber information for citizen preparedness.		Ongoing	ReadyWisconsin maintains a cyber crime web page with relevant guides and links to cyber resources.
Objective 11.1.3	In conjunction with ReadyWisconsin and interagency partners, develop cyber challenge activities that promote cyber awareness and preparedness.		Ongoing	Contacts have been established with the National Cyber Challenge program. Appropriate links will added to the Ready Wisconsin site by October 2012





Goal 11.2: Cyber Response Capability

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.2.1	Evaluate options for the development of an interagency cyber response team.		Spring 2013	One general purpose interagency cyber response team was developed to assist state agencies. The concept will be expanded in FY 2013 to include more specialize IT skills.
Objective 11.2.2	Participate in cyber exercises to validate the functional capabilities of an interagency cyber response team.		June 2012	A twelve person team responded to a cyber- incident as part of the NLE 2012 exercise.



Goal 11.3: Evaluate, Revise, and Socialize the Wisconsin Cyber Annex

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.3.1	Complete a review of the Cyber Annex's prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities pertaining to a significant cyber event.		December 15, 2012	For inclusion in the next revision of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP).
Objective 11.3.2	Incorporate changes resulting from implementation of the National Cyber Incident Response Plan.		Ongoing	The Wisconsin Cyber Annex to the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan is subordinate to the Draft National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP). The Draft NCIRP was evaluated as part of NLE 2012. We anticipate revisions based on that exercise.
Objective 11.3.3	Provide assistances and support to Wisconsin Emergency Management in the development of cyber incident specific checklists and procedures for command centers.		Ongoing	None.
Objective 11.3.4	Socialize the Wisconsin Cyber Annex with local units of government through the WEM regions.		Ongoing	Conducted a cyber-panel break out session during the 45th Annual Governor's Conference on Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

Goal 11.4: Counter Cyber Terrorism

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI-WSIC)




OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.4.1	The Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) continues to work with critical stakeholders to improve cyber security coordination concerning preparedness, response, and recovery. The Department of Administration (DOA), Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) will coordinate cyber security measures focusing on computer networks, information technology security, operating systems, and servers. The Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) will investigate cyber terrorism and cyber-crime.		Ongoing	WSIC has been involved in a number of cyber-security initiatives including participation in National Level Exercises (NLE) during 2011 and 2012. WSIC also continues to work with a number of partners, both in government and the private sector, to ensure access to and continuity of information sharing on various cyber threats. Those types of partnerships will be expanded as new subject matter experts are identified.
Objective 11.4.2	Implement a sector-specific agency model for Cyber CI/KR risk management and response. The National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) includes the "Cyber Dimension" ¹ as a special consideration for CI/KR protection planning. The NIPP also assigns sector-specific agencies for each of the 18 CI/KRs ² and has established a Risk Management Framework. Section 323.01 (2) of the Wisconsin Statutes specifies that the role of any state agency is to assist local units of government and local law enforcement in responding to a disaster. WEM, in conjunction with the Wisconsin Sector-Specific Agencies (WSSA), will work closely with DOA and state agencies to identify sector specific cyber threats, vulnerabilities, and potential consequences where state agencies could provide sector specific assistance.		Ongoing	WSIC has been following the direction of WEM and the CI/KR Sector-Specific working group they have established for the yearly CI/KR Data Call and Special Events Data Call. The WSIC is an active participant in this group, even though they are not directly responsible for any individual sector in the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) or Wisconsin's equivalent response plan.

¹ U.S. Department of Homeland Security. "National Infrastructure Protection Plan." Page 12. 2009 Available at http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/NIPP_Plan.pdf (Last Visited August 23, 2011).

² IBID. Page 3.

Goal 11.5: Develop and Implement Information Technology Service Continuity Management (ITSCM) Plans for the Department of Administration and the Department of Military Affairs

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration (COOP/COG)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.5.1	Maintain a validated Wisconsin National Guard Reaction Force (WI-NGRF). The WI-NGRF will be prepared to deploy a quick reaction force in no more than eight hours and a main body force within 24 hours from assembly at an armory. In addition, the WI-NGRF will participate in annual interagency evaluation exercises in order to meet validation standards.		In Progress	A Wisconsin National Guard Cyber Force Package exercised with DET staff in NLE 2012.
Objective 11.5.2	Review, update, and exercise the DET/DMA service continuity plans. Promote state and local government and private sector participation in joint COOP exercises. This objective is achieved on completion and publication of After Action Reports for, in sequence: a working group exercise, a tabletop exercise, and a functional exercise.		Spring 2013	None.
Objective 11.5.3	Implement After Action Report recommendations within budgetary constraints and develop exportable Tools, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs). This objective is achieved on publications of Wisconsin DET/DMA TTPs as a Supporting Annex to the State of Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP).		Ongoing	None.



Goal 11.6: Improve Cyber Situational Awareness and Information Sharing

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
	Establish a permanent liaison and information sharing relationships with:			DET has a strong relationship with the MS-ISAC. Normal communications with the NCCIC and NCSC are via the MS-ISAC.
Objective 11.6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USDHS' National Cyber Security Center (NCSC) • The MS-ISAC • National Cyber Security and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) 		Ongoing	
Objective 11.6.2	Establish a liaison with the state and federal law enforcement agencies for incident response.		Ongoing	None.

Goal 11.7: Develop Avenues for Ongoing Cyber Education.

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.7.1	Establish a Wisconsin Cyber Challenge program in cooperation with U.S. Cyber Challenge Center for Internet Security, to identify and promote future cyber security professionals.		Ongoing	Coordinated with Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Center for Infrastructure Assurance and Security to conduct basic cyber response training for Wisconsin Emergency Managers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essentials of Community Cyber Security (AWR-136) The EOC's Role in Community Cyber Security (MGT-384).
Objective 11.7.2	Develop apprenticeship options with the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Apprenticeship Standards to provide alternate training alternatives for Wisconsin workers and employers in the cyber security field.		Ongoing	The Division of Enterprise Technology, in collaboration with the DWD's Wisconsin's Apprenticeship Program, identified three Information Technology Career Fields as candidates for apprenticeships.

APPENDIX 1: Wisconsin Homeland Security Council Working Groups

NAME	CHARTER	MEMBERSHIP	COMMENTS
Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CI/KR) Working Group	Assists in the development of Wisconsin's infrastructure protection program through the identification and assessment of critical infrastructure, development of program goals, and advice on resource allocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Led by Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) • Community businesses and organizations • Public safety officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given that the majority of the state's critical infrastructure is owned and operated by the private sector, a statewide public/private partnership effort was established to bring businesses and community organizations together with public safety officials. The Wisconsin Emergency Partnership, WePartner, coordinated and supported state and local initiatives to share information, provide training, and improve planning. • In August 2012, responsibility for the working group was transferred to WEM, which has begun taking steps to reconstitute the group and begun developing new goals and programs.

Cyber-Security Working Group (CWG)	<p>The charter of the Wisconsin Cyber Working Group is to stay abreast of Cyber matters that may impact Wisconsin's citizens, businesses, and units of government. The Cyber Working Group advises the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council on matters that will improve the cyber-resiliency of Wisconsin's cyber infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Bureau of Investigation • Madison Police Department • Milwaukee Police Department • Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) • University of Wisconsin-Madison • U.S. Department of Homeland Security • Wisconsin Department of Administration – Division of Enterprise Technology • Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection • Wisconsin Department of Justice – Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) • Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs - Wisconsin Emergency Management • Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs - Wisconsin National Guard • Wisconsin Educational Communications Board • Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set the stage for a Comprehensive Statewide Cyber Awareness Program. October is Cyber Awareness month. The working group focused on developing citizen outreach programs through Wisconsin Emergency Management, the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection, and the Wisconsin Department of Justice. • Promote Wisconsin's participation in the SANS Cyber Foundations Course. The WI-CWG coordinated with the SANS institute to promote the Cyber Foundations Course through Wisconsin Emergency Management's existing preparedness programs. Nationally the program's registration closed in October with 1,639 registered (of which 19 were from Wisconsin). • Develop and conduct briefings for public/private partnerships and Emergency Managers. Facilitated two interagency cyber preparedness panel discussions. • Coordinate Wisconsin's participation in Cyberstorm IV and NLE 2012. These national programs exercised the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan's Cyber Annex in a national setting.
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Information Sharing Working Group	<p>The mission of the Information Sharing Working Group (ISWG) of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council is to promote the timely exchange of information with interagency and interdisciplinary partners and to coordinate those efforts with the Council to keep Wisconsin's citizens safe.</p>	<p>Core agencies represented include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wisconsin Department of Justice - Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) • Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) • U.S. Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) • Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Information Sharing Working Group coordinated the statewide launch of USDHS' "If You See Something, Say Something™" public awareness campaign. • Both the WSIC and the STAC have collaborated on the further development of the WiWATCH public portal. • A stakeholder letter signed by the Adjutant General, the Attorney General, the Governor and Milwaukee Police Chief Flynn was disseminated to all hometown security partners. This letter reinforces the importance of suspicious activity reporting and the role that first preventers play in their communities. Specifically, this letter includes training for particular disciplines and how to report suspicious activity in Wisconsin.
Inter-Agency Working Group	<p>Provides representatives from state agencies an opportunity to discuss current issues and work together on initiatives related to homeland security.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Administration • Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection • Department of Children and Families • Department of Corrections • Department of Health Services • Department of Justice • Department of Natural Resources • Department of Transportation • Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance • State Energy Office • University of Wisconsin Police Department • Wisconsin Emergency Management • Wisconsin National Guard • Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene • Wisconsin State Patrol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and refine Continuity of Operation Plan (COOP). • Develop and execute the Northwood's Recovery Plan. • Develop Inter-state mutual aid with MN • Develop Winter Weather Response Plan. • Develop and disseminate Unknown Substance Communications Protocol. • Provide EMAC A Team training. • Conduct Logistics Capability Assessment Tool (LCAT) training. • Review and incorporate National Disaster Recovery Framework at state level. • Develop Spring Flood Response Plan. • Provide update on emergency refueling. • Initiate Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA). • Participate in SIMCOM 12. • Complete State Capabilities Report. • Initiate Heat/Drought Coordination Group.

Joint Services Working Group	<p>As a voluntary and subordinate working group to the Council, the mission of the Joint Services Working Group is to coordinate and collaborate to ensure a unified, efficient, and effective combined military response capability within Wisconsin when called upon to support civil authorities in domestic response operations.</p> <p>Working Group meetings are held biannually and liaison representatives from all military components within Wisconsin meet at various venues and locations to network and to share service component capabilities and resource data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wisconsin National Guard • Civil Air Patrol • U.S. Coast Guard • Reserve and installation elements from the Army, Navy, and Marines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing collaboration with all military components within Wisconsin and FEMA Region V. Members and representatives make presentations and elaborate on their specialized equipment, training and resources, as well as provide a historical context to how and when they have supported domestic operations within Wisconsin. • Working on updating and finalizing our mission statement. • Developing a matrix for working group roles/responsibilities. • Working with reserve units on how they might be called upon and how they would be used and integrated if ordered to active duty in response to a domestic event. With the passing of the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) and the excerpt from the Executive Summary regarding the "Authority to Order Selected Reserve to Active Duty," we are working to further foster relationships with the reserve component. Continued collaboration in this manner will ensure greater synergy and unity of effort when called upon to support domestic operations. • Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) is a great training opportunity the WING continues to expand upon. These training opportunities are typically associated with engineering units and consist of construction projects, road clearing, park expansion projects, and other clearing operations. These training opportunities require a need for community support that aligns with collateral skills training for a particular MOS/AFSC.
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APPENDIX 2: Partner Working Groups

NAME	CHARTER	MEMBERSHIP	COMMENTS
Catastrophic Planning & Preparedness Working Group	Guide and assist in the development of policies, procedures, and guidance for catastrophic incidents anywhere in Wisconsin by assisting local units of government and tribal nations to provide a consistent and comprehensive approach to emergency planning and response in these types of incidents.	<p>The group is made up of representatives of state agencies, county emergency management agencies, and voluntary agencies active in disasters. Participants include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Transportation Highways • Wisconsin State Patrol • Department of Health Services • Department of Children and Families • Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance • American Red Cross • Brown County Emergency Management • Dane County Emergency Management • Milwaukee County Emergency Management • Wisconsin National Guard • Wisconsin Emergency Management • Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection • Ho Chunk Nation Emergency Management • Southeast Wisconsin Homeland Security Partnership • Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported Wisconsin's 12 largest population centers in developing mass evacuation plans including assisting with the integration of DOT's Emergency Evacuation Route and Traffic Control Guidance Documents. These plans have been completed. • Development of sheltering guidance for county use for regional or large scale evacuations and sheltering through ESF 6 and Catastrophic Plan Annex guidance documents. This is currently in progress. • Provided the Dane County Functional Needs Registry on disk from WEM for distribution to other Wisconsin counties for their optimal customization and implementation. This has been completed. • Participate in regional Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and Illinois-Indiana-Wisconsin Regional Catastrophic Planning Team (RCPT) planning and preparedness as it relates to development of "all-hazards" regional event plans fostering partnerships within this region. • Wisconsin became a voting member in FEMA Region V Regional Catastrophic Planning Team. Dane and Milwaukee Counties were added to the Combined Statistical Area Region by the U.S. Census Bureau as non-voting members. • Continue to enhance catastrophic planning capacity in the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan. The

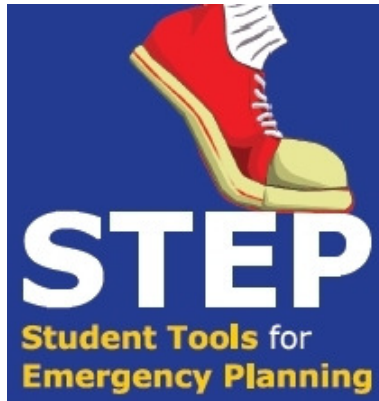
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| | | | <p>Catastrophic Annex was revised in the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan with a new Attachment on debris management and federal resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide guidance and support to create a regional approach to catastrophic planning and response. This will commence in 2013.• Research the development of a hub and spoke sheltering system within the state.• Develop models and guidance for intergovernmental coordination within the WEM regions to include the sharing of resources.• Develop initial response guidelines by mutual aid agencies with a focus on law enforcement and public works mutual aid systems.• Establish a power restoration committee consisting of various public and private sectors to coordinate and prioritize the recovery of power in the case of a long-term power outage drawing from and building upon the interest and momentum from the regional projects.• Draw from regional projects to develop a Long-term Power Outage Annex to the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP).• The working group has the following projects under consideration: use and training of National Mass Evacuation System (NMETS), an exercise involving an F4 tornado in a major city, and address deficiencies identified using outcomes from the power outage exercise. |
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Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee	<p>Guide and advise the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) on strategic planning, developing homeland security funding priorities, and allocating resources.</p>	<p>The committee consists of representatives from local fire and law enforcement agencies, EMS, tribal public safety, state agencies, non-profits, and the private sector. Current membership includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Badger State Sheriffs' Association • Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association • Wisconsin Chiefs of Police • Wisconsin EMS Association • Wisconsin Emergency Management Association • WI Tribal Emergency Management Association • Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster • SE WI Homeland Security Partnership • Department of Natural Resources • Department of Transportation • Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection • Department of Health Services • Department of Justice, Division of Criminal Investigation • Wisconsin Emergency Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The task of this committee is to meet several times a year to provide guidance and input to OJA on establishing priorities for funding. • Between meetings, committee members read funding summary reports and draft proposals for funding. They are also responsible for reaching out to their constituent groups for input and to share information about OJA's funding process. • The committee helped OJA make funding decisions with drastically reduced funding. FY2012 funding for Wisconsin was 52% less than last year.
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Interoperability Council	<p>To achieve public safety voice and data interoperable communications between federal, tribal, state agency and local public safety responders and their public safety answering points, emergency operating centers, and incident command posts.</p> <p>"Interoperability" means the ability of public safety agencies to communicate with each other and with agencies and by means of radio or associated communications systems, including the exchange of voice, data, or video communications on demand and in real time, as needed and authorized.</p>	<p>Statutory members appointed by the governor include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Director of the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance • Adjutant General • Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources • Secretary of the Department of Transportation • A representative from the Department of Administration with knowledge of information technology • Chief of Police • Sheriff • Chief of a fire department • Director of Emergency Medical Services • Local government elected official • Local emergency management director • Representative of a federally-recognized American Indian tribe or band in this state • Hospital representative • Local health department representative • One other person with relevant experience or expertise in interoperable communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify types of agencies and entities, including public works and transportation agencies, hospitals, and volunteer emergency services agencies to be included, in addition to public safety agencies, in a statewide public safety interoperable communication system. • Recommend short-term and long-term goals to achieve a statewide public safety interoperable communication system. • Recommend and periodically review a strategy and timeline for achieving the long/short term goals, including objectives for local units of government. • Assist the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) in identifying and obtaining funding to implement a statewide public safety interoperable communication system. • Advise OJA on allocating funds, including those available for homeland security, for the purpose of achieving the long/short term goals. • Make recommendations to OJA on all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical and operational standards for public safety interoperable communication systems. ○ Guidelines and procedures for using public safety interoperable communication systems. ○ Minimum standards for public safety interoperable communication systems, facilities, and equipment used by dispatch centers.
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National Incident Management System Advisory Group	<p>Works on National Incident Management System (NIMS) policy recommendations. The mission of the group continues to be concentrated on enhancing the first responder community by focusing on NIMS objectives and goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance • Wisconsin Emergency Management • Wisconsin Tribal EM Alliance (WiTEMA) • Beloit Police Department • Wisconsin State Patrol • MABAS WI • Brookfield Police Department • Ho-Chunk Nation, • WEMA Board • Beloit Public Works • Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection • Department of Health Services • Cudahy Police Department • Department of Corrections • Ozaukee County Emergency Management Director • FEMA Region 5 • Dane County Emergency Management • Brown County Emergency Management • Milwaukee Fire Department/UASI • Department of Natural Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NIMS advisory group continues to meet quarterly. • The main focus currently is on a statewide credentialing system as well as Incident Management Team enhancements through training and exercising. The credentialing system is ready to be utilized pending approved policies that are being drafted and reviewed currently. • An additional objective is to develop a statewide IMT exercise for 2013.

APPENDIX 3: Student Tools for Emergency Planning (STEP)



What is the STEP Program?

Student Tools for Emergency Planning (STEP) is a simple and effective emergency preparedness education project. A partnership between Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs (DMA), Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI), Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) brought the pilot program to schools in the spring of 2011. STEP is a turn-key classroom curriculum for teachers to prepare 5th grade students for various emergencies including tornadoes, flooding and storms. STEP also shows students how to put together an emergency kit and develop an emergency plan with their families. STEP materials include an educational video, instructor guides, copies of student handouts and starter student emergency kits students can take home. All the materials are supplied to schools through a federal grant program at no cost. The basic lesson is only one hour, but there are up to eight hours of material. It is very flexible and teachers can expand the teaching time as it suits their classroom.

How successful was STEP this year?

6000 students in 100 schools across Wisconsin participated in the program during the 2011-12 school year. STEP returns for the third year in Wisconsin schools. Our goal for 2012-13 is to reach 10,000 students.

How can teachers bring STEP to their classrooms?

Schools can apply on line for the STEP program by visiting <http://readywisconsin.wi.gov> and clicking on the STEP logo. Applications are due this fall and selections for the participants occur in November. Materials are distributed to school in December 2012. Instruction should be complete by the end of the school year.

STEP schools will be required to sign an agreement that all fifth-graders in the school (not just one or two classrooms) will be taught at least the one-hour core STEP program. Schools will also agree to participate in a survey evaluation after the program is completed.



STEP students at Keller Elementary School in Green Bay show off their emergency backpacks.

APPENDIX 4: Wisconsin National Guard Challenge Academy



Program Description

The Wisconsin National Guard Challenge Academy, located at Fort McCoy, is a 17-month program for at-risk youth ages 16 years 9 months through 18, designed to intervene in the lives of these youth and produce graduates with the values, skills, education, and self-discipline necessary to succeed as adults. Academy cadets complete a 22-week residential phase during which the cadets can earn their High School Equivalency Diploma and change their outlooks and viewpoints on life and character. Cadets develop a Post-Residential Action Plan (P-RAP), a road map for their futures, with the help of staff members assigned to each cadet. In the Post-Residential phase, cadets implement their P-RAP plans and work toward their goals of employment, education, or military service.

Cadets come from all socioeconomic groups and backgrounds, but must be at-risk youth as defined by the State of Wisconsin. Traditionally, cadets are high school drop-outs, habitual truants, expelled students, or students critically deficient in credits. Cadets must be free of drugs, mentally and physically healthy, not on probation and not awaiting sentencing, not convicted of, or have charges pending for a felony. There are no direct costs to the youth or their families to attend the program.

Challenge Academy Successes (Classes 1-28):

- **2,456** Cadets have fulfilled program requirements and graduated into the Post-Residential Phase
- **2,134** of graduates earned a High School Equivalency Diploma: **86.9% Attainment Rate**
- Over **2,900** Mentors trained statewide
- On average, graduates have performed **60+** hours of Service to Community



Residential Phase:

- 5½ months long
- Quasi-military environment
- Disciplined and structured
- Experiential learning
- Focuses on 8 core components:
 1. Academic Excellence
 2. Physical Fitness
 3. Leadership/Followership
 4. Health and Hygiene
 5. Life-Coping Skills
 6. Responsible Citizenship
 7. Service to Community
 8. Job Skills

Post-Residential Phase:

- 12 months following graduation
- Matched with a carefully selected, trained mentor to monitor a detailed Post-Residential Action Plan
- Meet regularly with adult mentor and put into service values and concepts learned at the Academy
- Monthly progress reports
- Actively enrolled in education, vocational training, or employed full-time or in military service



APPENDIX 5: STARBASE Wisconsin

Program Description

STARBASE is a Department of Defense (DoD) educational outreach program designed for fifth graders and is meant to not only reach, but hopefully inspire, “At-Risk, disadvantaged and underrepresented” students to develop an understanding and interest in the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematical (STEM) career fields. Unlike more traditional academic efforts, the program’s cornerstone is a “hands-on, minds-on” philosophy where students not only learn about STEM concepts, but have an opportunity to apply these concepts themselves via experiments and activities. Classes spend 20-25 hours at the academy and cover subject matter such as physics, chemistry, technology, engineering, mathematical operations, and STEM careers. STARBASE Wisconsin is sponsored by the Wisconsin Air National Guard and has six full-time staff which includes a Director, Office Manager and four Instructors. They are Wisconsin state employees funded 100 percent by the Department of Defense. The STARBASE Wisconsin curriculum includes Aerodynamics with hands-on experience launching rockets; Physics with experiments using gas propelled racing cars; Engineering and Electronics by programming Robots and designing a moon rover using current industry design software. During all the class instruction and activities mathematics is highly emphasized and applied. The academy relies on military and civilian volunteers and resources to augment and customize the academy experience. Currently there are approximately 60 STARBASE Academies in the United States. Wisconsin received start-up funding in July of 2011 and launched “STARBASE Wisconsin” in April of 2012 in Milwaukee. STARBASE Wisconsin is ready to support 1500 students per year in STEM academics.

Why Milwaukee?

STARBASE’s goal of reaching “At-Risk, disadvantaged and underrepresented” students led to extensive research comparing academic achievement and economic backgrounds of youth throughout Wisconsin. Whether we looked at academic achievement alone or in combination with economic background or racial composition, the Milwaukee metro area was highlighted as having the largest target population.

STARBASE Wisconsin successes

The STARBASE Academy graduated 478 students from 2 school districts encompassing 18 schools between April and September of this year. Based on DoD established criteria, 460 of the 478 students met the economically disadvantaged category.

APPENDIX 6: April 2012 *Salmonella Bareilly* Food Outbreak Response by the State of Wisconsin

On April 4, 2012 The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) announced that it was assisting with the investigation of a multi-state outbreak of *Salmonella Bareilly* infections. Interviews with ill persons indicated that sushi or similar foods were probable sources.

Before the CDC announcement, the Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health (DPH) was investigating cases of *Salmonella Bareilly* infection among ill persons in Wisconsin. Clinical isolates of *Salmonella* from ill persons are routinely submitted to the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH) for stereotyping and genetic sub typing called Pulsed-Field Gel Electrophoresis (PFGE). PFGE sub typing results are shared real-time with epidemiologists at the DPH and CDC's PulseNet. Comparison of PFGE results showed *Salmonella Bareilly* cases in Wisconsin were the same genetic fingerprint as cases occurring in other states. In response to the outbreak, a joint investigation by DPH and the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) has been put into action.

Investigation by DPH of possible food sources for the illnesses focused on Waukesha and Milwaukee counties. Under coordination by DATCP regulatory staff, a variety of suspect foods were collected by local health department agents and DATCP inspection staff. All food samples were submitted to the DATCP Bureau of Laboratory Services for testing.

In April, two highly suspect samples were submitted to the DATCP Bureau of Laboratory Services. A DATCP inspector submitted a retail product of spicy tuna roll, produced by Asana Cuisine Enterprises. A Waukesha county health agent submitted a wholesale product of tuna "scrape" which had been distributed by Moon Marine Corporation.

Testing performed by the Bureau of Laboratory Services determined that both samples were contaminated with *Salmonella* C1, a serogroup which contains *Salmonella Bareilly*. These were the first detections nationwide of salmonella in sushi products suspected of causing the disease outbreak.

Genetic testing was done by WSLH on the bacterial colonies that had been isolated by the DATCP Laboratory. The DNA fingerprints of the food sample bacteria matched the DNA fingerprint of the bacteria isolated from infected people.

The isolation of the *Salmonella* bacteria from suspect food by the DATCP Bureau of Laboratory Services closed the DPH public health investigative loop by tying the food contamination to the human illnesses. The findings also closed the food safety investigative loop as DATCP regulatory staff were able to trace the contamination to retail sushi and to the associated wholesale tuna "scrape" product distributed nationwide by Moon Marine Corporation.

The statewide investigation of the outbreak was an effective and well-coordinated effort. Shared cooperative leadership between DPH and DATCP allowed for timely, efficient communication and assured the effective use of the state's inspection capability and laboratory resources.